Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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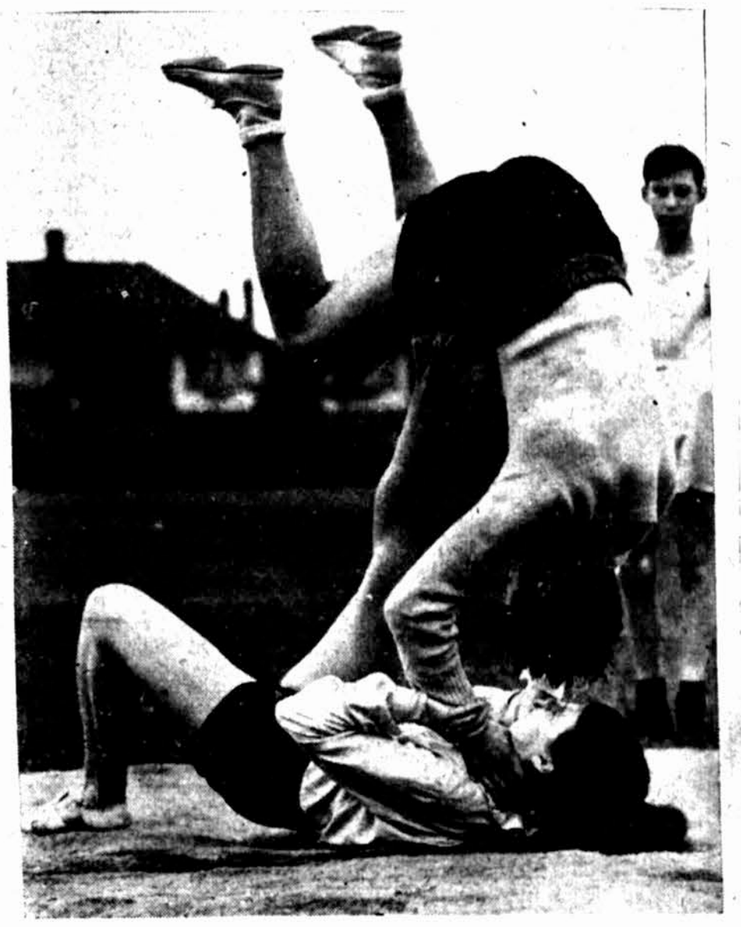
HIS SOLITARY TREK

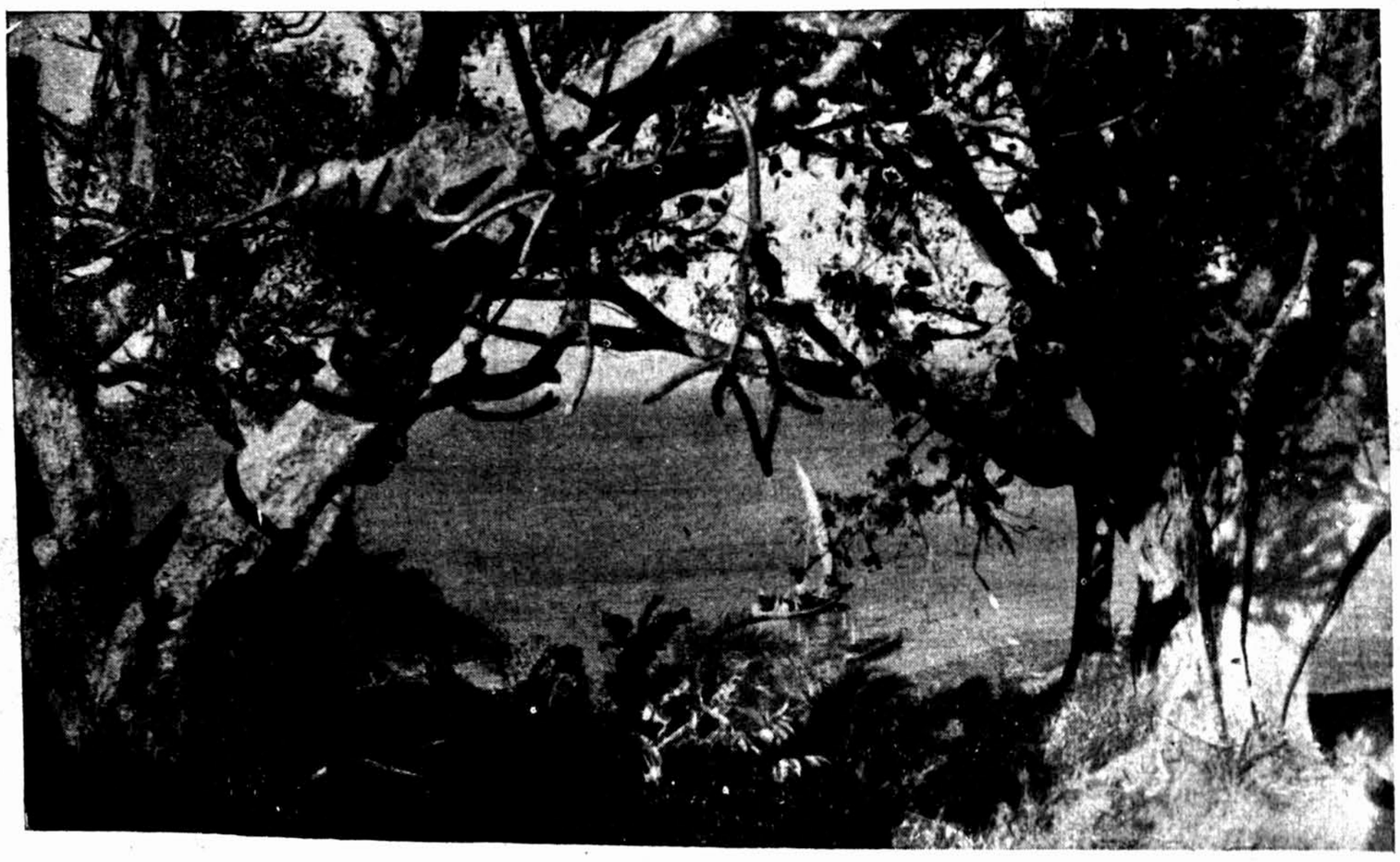
—A. L. Syed.

LEFT:—A Parsi lady making a Tila of "Kumkum" to a silver salver ("Sesh").

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawala).

RIGHT:—Jiu-jitsu, the Japanese art of self-defence, is being included in the curriculum of some of the London girls' schools. Photo shows a girl demonstrating a stomach throw on a boy school-mate.





"NATURE'S WINDOW"

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

Cinderella (Tatian Riabouchinska) and Prince Charming (David Lichine) in new Russian ballet "Cendrillon" at Covent Garden Opera House, London.

"Tete-e-Tete"

(Photo by N. G. Shah).

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I GO WEST

BACKGROUND

(By D. F. KARAKA)

I AM still frightfully respectable in spite of three lamentable failures in my Bar Finals and one at the Indian Civil Service. My father had already told me on the second memorable occasion that my name was mud in India where I was once looked upon as a steady and promising boy.

Respectability has dogged my footsteps ever since I can remember, for I belong to one of those families to which honour, tradition and glory matter. My father, a respectable Government servant, retired after a spotlessly clean tenure of Government service. His father before him did the same. And his grandfather too. All perfect gentlemen, full of tact, commonsense and discretion.

I was naturally cut out for the same job—steady hard-working, respectable.

I am a Parsee. It is a common failing with a great many of my race to refer to our connection with old Persia in order to distinguish ourselves from the Indian people—a distinction as absurd as it is unnecessary. For we have been separated from Persia for twelve hundred years, and except for the streak of Prometheanism that runs through our religion, we are as much Indian as the Indians.

We have our prophet Zarathustra and our bible is the 'Zend Avesta'. We have a Fire Temple where we pray and a Tower of Silence where we offer our dead to the vultures. Nietzsche has written about the philosophy of our religion, though few of us know of the existence of 'Thus Spake Zarathustra.' Fewer still have read it. It is typical of us—of the superficiality that characterises our race.

We landed on the shores of India because of a fair wind that blew that way, and ever since we have always been moving the way of popular opinion. When the British Raj was strong and powerful, we were staunch and loyal to it. Now with the rising tide of Congress opinion, and the growth of the Indian National Movement, we have suddenly awakened to the fact that our duty lies to the country which twelve hundred years ago found a home for us, when we were fleeing from Persia in an attempt to rescue the Sacred Fire from the onslaught of Islam and the Arabs. We are a hundred thousand of our kind in the world. I do not vouch for the accuracy of our numbers. What matters is that we are a very insignificant minority in India, but like the Jews, we have a flair for making money and know the art of grabbing the key positions.

We are by no means a great race. There are no world figures among us. We do not aspire so high. Narrow-minded and insular in outlook, we do not get very far and are sceptical about those who want to. The only things we understand are the things we see around us, every day. We are a sort of small-town people, even though we are to be found chiefly in the great cities.

That is the background of my life. I used to feel quite proud at one time that among my somewhat distant ancestors were Rustom and Sorab, and I was brought up to believe that the stock I came from was, to say the least, alpha-double-plus. It was an uncomfortable feeling to be so respectable and I found early in life that it hindered my freedom. My wishes, my ideals had always to bow to the sanctity of our religion, to the purity of the race and to the tradition of the family.

Later came other obligations. I began to realise that my alleged Persian ancestry would not get me very far, for after all I was to live my life in India as we had done for several generations, and the sooner I acknowledged that fact the better. Early in life I began to look upon myself as I really was. I gave up the idea of going through life on false pretences. Much later I formed another allegiance which was based not on caste, creed, religion or nationality, but on the fact that I was, like all my countrymen and several millions besides, born dark. It brought me much nearer to reality than any other classification.

Impressional Years.

Born in 1911, I belong chronologically to the pre-war period of diplomacy and intrigue. But by instinct I am a product of the war, and by conviction I feel a close bond to the post-war generation. The most impressionable years of my life were certainly post-war, for I hardly knew at that distance and at my age that there was a fierce war waging in Europe, nor did I realise the gravity of it. The India of my childhood was calm and peaceful and no one in the house ever spoke of the great armies that were marching over the face of Europe.

The dominating note was that of contentment—a perfect bliss that is only the privilege of those who live in the shelter of self-complacency. It was a feeling of tranquil pleasure that knew no pangs of romance or conscience. As children when we turned over the pages of "Illustrated London News" and pointed with messy figures to the pictures of barbed wire fences and guns and dead bodies, we used to exclaim with horror: "Ooh, War!"

Yet that was all we saw of the war. It might just as well have been waging in another world, for everything that was not quiet and peaceful seemed so far away. Nothing ever worried us or anybody else around us, and as I saw our smart women hustle into carriages and drive to the Ladies' Gymkhana, I felt very proud that our women were doing their bit by making garments for the Red Cross and the wounded, even though every stitch was intercepted by a sandwich and a little piece of cake, and gossip which was always damning. These are among the earliest recollections. Vague and dusty now, they are difficult to shake away.

But nothing important would ever happen. The routine of the day was, for the men their office, followed in the evening with a visit to the club and dinner either at home or with friends. The women spent their mornings shopping at large English stores, when they dressed with particular

(Continued on Page 42)

ANNOUNCEMENT

To-day we begin publication in a serial form, a much discussed book—I GO WEST by D. F. Karaka. The author of this book does not need any introduction to the readers of "The Chronicle" in whose columns he has recently contributed every Sunday. The book which made several headlines in the London press has had remarkable reviews in the English and Indian papers.

"A poignant book brilliantly written," said Tom Clarke, ex-editor of the "News Chronicle."

"Must be read with sympathy and respect"—Harold Nicholson, M.P., the author of "Helen's Tower," and chief critic of the "Daily Telegraph."

"Much in it that will stimulate and delight"—"Spectator."

"Full of youthful acid that makes bright reading."—"The Star."

"Full of solicitude for the toiling masses"—"Bystander."

"Wins our sympathy without seeking it."—"Punch."

These are some of the extracts from the reviews. Likewise in Brisbane and Sydney and other places it has had full page reviews, which shows that this book has been read very widely and with a great deal of interest. We are confident of its appeal to the readers of the "Sunday Chronicle."

A Pencil-sketch of the Premier of Bombay by Mr. Y. K. Shukla, well-known Artist of Bombay.

Einstein Theory Is Challenged

Canadian Physicist Says It Is Based On False Equations

THE Einstein theory of relativity —that the outer regions of space among the galaxies of stars is "curved"—is criticised by Dr. W. B. Cartmel, of the University of Montreal.

After studying a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in which Dr. Herbert E. Ives of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York offered experimental confirmation of the Einstein theory, Dr. Cartmel declared that both Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Ives had worked from a "false hypothesis" in laying the foundations for their conclusions.

The Canadian physicist, a former United States Bureau of Standards research worker, declares that his experiments and mathematical analysis of the speed and behaviour of light show that any two human beings any two given stars, or any observer and the light source which he studies have a space which is common to them. This space, he said, is non-Euclidean: or, in other words, has dimensions in addition to the common ones of length, width and depth.

Dr. Cartmel adds that Dr. Einstein and Dr. Ives arrived at false conclusions, because they used the old mathematical equations of Maxwell, which are wrong, when they should have used those of Heaviside, the English physicist, who was one of the discoverers of radio-reflecting layers in the atmosphere. He remarked further that space is a "field of forces," like the field surrounding an electric dynamo, with properties which are common only to any given two objects, such as the sun and the earth. These forces weaken with distance, in the same way that the attraction of a magnet weakens with distance, until they change their nature entirely.

DID YOU KNOW?

That a judge's wig was not intended as an aid to dignity, but to assist dandies to catch their ladies' eyes?

That some nurses believe that, when a baby is born, the father often suffers exactly the same discomfort as the wife?

That tea made from dried raspberry leaves is widely used to cure ills in the Eastern Counties—and even in North-East London?

That people still believe that midwives transport themselves on broomsticks?

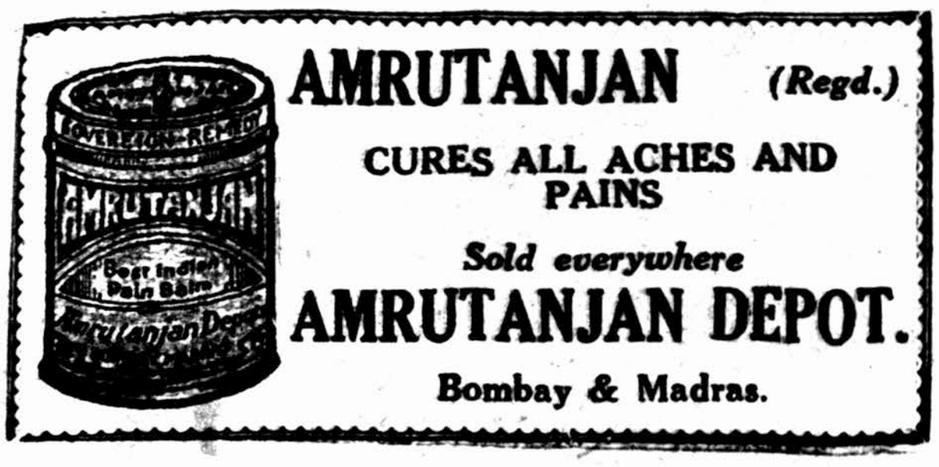
That boys under 14 are bored by "base" films; but that girls of 12 or 13 might be seriously affected?

That an ape's skull has been found in South Africa "combining characteristics of the ape with human milk teeth," but is still not the missing link?

That London's underground water supply is threatened unless the heavy demands on it are reduced?

These remarkable facts were told to the British Association by various scientists and savants in mail week.

I GET INSTANT RELIEF FROM "CALCUTTA THROAT"
AFTER USING
Mistol
A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat.
USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIENE



PROFESSOR JUMPS OFF NORMANDIE

After Attempt To Choke His Wife

After beating and chocking his wife and attempting to throw her overboard, Robert Moore Duncan, 38 years old, an assistant professor of politics at Colgate University, disappeared from the liner Normandie and is believed to have committed suicide by jumping into the ocean, it was disclosed on Aug. 1 when the Normandie docked at New York.

Late Sunday night, when the Normandie was about 450 miles east of New York, Professor Duncan and his wife, who is 36 years old and was Miss Alice Richardson before their marriage about eight years ago, overheard quarrelling on the boat deck at a point just beneath the bridge of the liner.

Joseph Marie Brouard, a seaman, who was on duty on the bridge, told ship's officers later that he saw Professor Duncan clutch his wife by the throat and hit her over the head several times with an implement of some kind. Brouard rushed down to the deck and tore Mrs. Duncan who was unconscious, from her husband's grasp.

Brouard said he carried Mrs. Duncan to a companionway where he called for aid and then hurried back after Professor Duncan. He was unable to find any trace of the man, he said. Meanwhile Dr. Joseph Bohec, the ship's surgeon, and Henry Villar, the chief purser, had been summoned.

As soon as Mrs. Duncan revived she exclaimed, according to Mr. Villar: "Get my husband! He is going to commit suicide!"

Searching parties were immediately organised and the ship's loud speaker system enlisted in the hunt, but without success. Apparently he had jumped from the boat deck into the ocean about fifty-five feet below.

Mrs. Duncan, who was taken to the ship's hospital suffering from cuts and bruises on her head and throat, told the ship's officers she could not understand her husband's action. She said they had dinner together in their cabin that evening. The Duncans, who have two children, were returning from a North Cape cruise on which they embarked on the liner Paris on June 20.

When the Normandie docked this afternoon Mrs. Duncan's father, the Rev. Dr. Willard S. Richardson of 30 Rockefeller Plaza met his daughter. He declined to talk to reporters or to permit Mrs. Duncan to do so.

Professor Duncan received the degree of Master of Arts at Princeton in 1926 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1928, and has taught successively at Texas Christian University, at Yen Ching University, Yen Ching, China, and at Colgate.

THE WAY TO TRAIN A DOG

A super-course in dog-education devised by the National Canine Defence League of Great Britain is described in a leaflet issued by the League in conjunction with the National "Safety First" Association.

"A puppy should be trained to the house and to the road at the same time," Mr. C. R. Jones, secretary of the League said to the "News Chronicle"

"The same word should always be used for a certain action.

"One of the first essentials is to teach a dog to keep to heel. The puppy should be put on a lead, and kept as close to heel, as possible for a time.

"When reasonably accustomed to keeping the heel it can be taken off the lead and given bribes like biscuits or bits of meat to tempt it to obey.

DON'T SHOUT

"The word 'heel', must be firmly impressed on its mind. When calling the dog to heel, you should point to your heel as well. A dog learns more quickly if one uses a combination of words and signs.

"All through its life the dog must be made to do what he is told.

"When it does not obey scold it, and give it a light tap with a stick. It should not be hurt, but just made to realise that it must obey.

"Commands should never be shouted, but given in a quiet firm voice"

TOO RICH

At a meeting of prominent sketchers and painters, the name of a young artist was brought up. He had recently returned from France, where he had been studying.

When one of the artists was asked his opinion of the young man's future, he replied, "I am reminded of what Northcot said, in answer to a similar question. When he was asked for a certain art student returning from Italy would ever make a great painter, Northcot replied, 'No, never. Because he has an income of six thousand pounds a year.'"

26TH CHILD BORN TO 81-YEAR-OLD MAN

George Boarman, 81-year-old steam-ship line employee, boasted on Aug. 1 that his "26th child," born on July 31 is "beautiful—just like all the others."

The baby, an eight-pound boy, was born to Boarman's 21-year-old wife, Edith Williams Boarman. In her first.

"But I've had 25 other children," Boarman explained. "They were all by my first wife—she died 20 years ago," he said. "About 10 or 12 of 'em are living but I don't just recollect where they all are."

MULTIPLYING KINDNESS

A businesman, hurrying along one of the main thoroughfares at Manchester paused to press a few coppers into the hands of a ragged, unshaven "tramp."

Moving off again, the businessman felt a tap on his shoulder and turned round to face the "down-and-out." Rummaging in his pockets the man brought out a £1 note. "Pardon me, sir, but will you accept this for your kindness?" he asked.

The businessman was equally astonished to learn that the philanthropist in tramp's attire was hiking the country for a fortnight giving treasury notes away to anyone who proffered him assistance without being asked.

The "tramp" himself was a London businessman who had accepted a challenge to prove his own faith in the benevolence of the man in the street.—"Christian Science Monitor."

THE ROMANCE OF GULBARGA

The City Of The Great Mosque

Gulbarga is fortunate in possessing a building which lends tremendous personality to the town and distinguishes it from every other Indian city. That building is the great mosque which is unique in India, and is supposed to have been modelled after the famous mosque of Cordova. It seems strange that the design of the Gulbarga mosque has never been repeated in other parts of India, for a courtyard completely roofed-over, affording protection to the worshippers against the rays of the sun, is excellently well suited to a hot climate. Probably the Gulbarga mosque was built about 1367, during the reign of Muhammad Shah, the second king of the Bahmani dynasty. The roof of the *masjid* resembles a forest of domes, whilst the interior consists of a series of aisles, formed by a hundred square pillars, from which spring graceful arch. The building, which covers an area of 38,016 square feet, presents a remarkably sumptuous appearance, despite its lack of ornamentation. Fergusson, the great authority on Indian architecture, described the majestic place of worship as "one of the finest of the old Pathan mosques in India." The light is admitted through the side walls, which are pierced with great arches. In the cool interior of this immense structure one is tempted to halt and to reflect on the past glory of Gulbarga, a one-time capital of the Deccan.

About the middle of the fourteenth century, a certain General, by name Zaffar Khan, raised the standard of rebellion against the tyranny of the Emperor Muhammad Tughlak of Delhi who, on two separate occasions, attempted to transplant his capital, root and branch, from Delhi to Daulatabad. The rebel was victorious, but although he was crowned in 1347 at Daulatabad, he selected Gulbarga as his capital.

City Of Romance

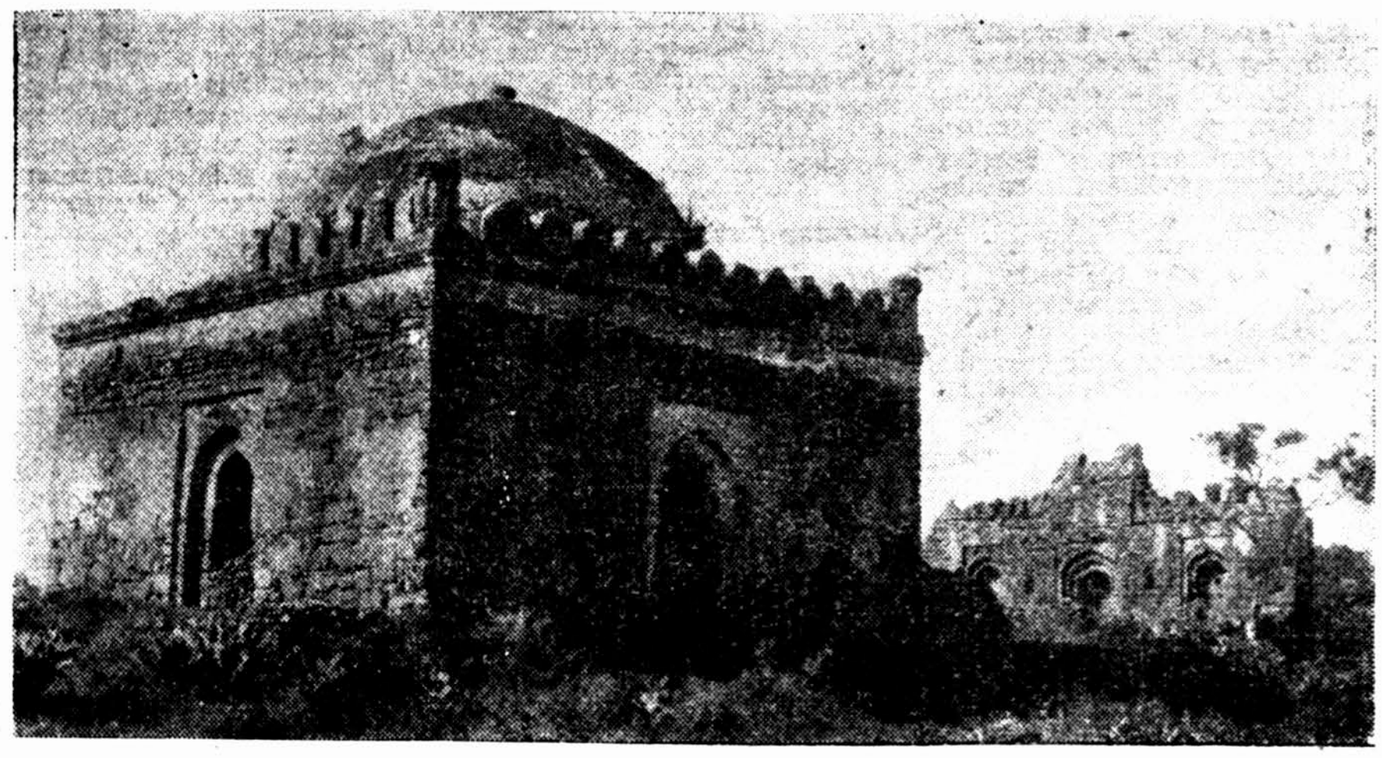
Gulbarga is the city of romance *par excellence*. It is singularly appropriate therefore, that its romantic associations should commence with the first ruler who selected it as his capital, and bestowed upon it the name *Hasanabad* or *Ahsanabad*, with reference to his own name, Hasan. The Arabian-Nights flavour of the life story of the first king of Gulbarga renders it of the East Eastern. Whether it be sound history or not is of second importance so far as its romantic interest is concerned. Ala-ud-Din Hasan Kangu (or Gangu) commenced his career on the lowest rung of the ladder as a labourer in the service of a Delhi Brahman named Kangu or Gangu.

While ploughing one of his master's fields, Ala-ud-Din discovered a pot filled with gold and silver coins. Believing honesty to be the best policy, Ala-ud-Din Hasan handed the treasure trove to his master. Kangu the Brahman, greatly impressed by his servitor's loyalty, reported the matter to the Sultan Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlak, the predecessor of Muhammad Tughlak of Delhi. Ghiyas-ud-Din thereupon gave Hasan the command of a hundred horse. His old master, who was one of the astrologers attached to the Imperial Court, cast Hasan's horoscope, and foretold that one day Hasan would attain royal rank. Overcome with gratitude, Hasan gave a solemn undertaking that on the day of his coronation he would assume the titles of Kangu Bahmani, in remembrance of his former Brahman employer. Hasan was as good as his word. Instead of discarding the ladders which had raised him, he incorporated his master's name in his own, and, although a Mussulman, adopted the title of Bahmani in honour of the astrologer's caste. Furthermore, he appointed Kangu, treasurer of his new kingdom of Gulbarga.

Hasan accumulated immense wealth. Firishta tells us that the king "distributed ten thousand robes of cloth of gold, velvet and satin amongst the nobles of his court . . . . and two hundred sabres set with jewels," during the wedding festivities of Muhammad, Ala-ud-Din Hasan's eldest son. Ala-ud-Din Hasan died in 1358 and Muhammad reigned in his stead. There is nothing gimcrack about the tomb of Ala-ud-Din Hasan at Gulbarga and the simplicity of strength is its key-note. The mausoleum is situated at a little distance from the tombs of the seven successors of Ala-ud-Din Hasan who reigned at Gulbarga. The ruggedness of the structure is characteristic of the moral and physical force of the grand figure of the first Bahmani Shah.

A Square Stronghold

The solidity of the ancient citadel of Gulbarga is typical of the determination of the builder, Sultan Ala-ud-Din Hasan. Gulbarga fort is square and uncompromising in appearance and rises to a height of about eighty-five feet above the ground. The old guns on the summit are of monstrous dimensions. They have been dismounted, yet the sight of these ancient cannon conjures up pictures of the days of splendour in which they played no insignificant a part. A most picturesque view of Gulbarga and its surroundings is obtained from the summit of the fort. Though the outer wall is built of mud, it is strong and imposing. The inner wall connects turrets, battlements, bastions, crowded together—interspersed with hefty boulders, Nature's reinforcements of man-made fortifications. Between the two lines of defence lies the moat, now dry and innocuous,—yet once an efficient barrier against an enemy advance. Palms and luxuriant vegetation flourish in the bed of the moat and emphasize the Oriental atmosphere of a typical Indian scene, such as would rejoice the eye of a landscape painter.



Tomb of Muhammad Shah Bahmani, the builder of the Great Mosque.

After Muhammad Shah's victory over the Raja of Warangal, the Hindu ruler presented to the Gulbarga king a magnificent ebony throne, covered with plates of gold and studded with precious stones. A few years later, the throne was valued at the equivalent of about three and a half millions sterling. According to local tradition, the *Jami Masjid*, or great mosque of Gulbarga, was briginally the *durbar* hall and the new throne is supposed to have been placed in this building, whilst the old silver throne of Ala-ud-Din Hasan was relegated to the treasury.

A Costly Concert Party

During the festivities connected with the installation of this throne at Gulbarga, Muhammad became hilarious in his cups. He issued commands that a draft should be sent to his Hindu neighbour, the Raja of Vijayanagar, for the payment of a troupe of musicians from Delhi, who had delighted the Gulbarga court with their rendering of the melodies of the famous Amir Khusru, the probable inventor of the sitar—a musical instrument which has retained its popularity in India until the present day. Upon receipt of the draft, the Raja of Vijayanagar saw red and marched against the Gulbarga monarch. Muhammad set out to repulse his assailant. He was successful, and historians record that he slaughtered over one hundred thousand Hindus, and would not desist from his wholesale massacre until the Raja had paid the musicians—members of one of the most costly concert parties in the world's history.

Muhammad Shah's methods of suppressing dacoity were direct and to the point. During his reign, in less than a year, eight thousand bandits were decapitated, and their heads were displayed on poles outside the gates of Gul-

(Continued on Page 49)

What a lot of beginners find they lack when they first try to jump hurdles is stick-tuitiveness.

DON'T LET HEAD-ACHES KEEP YOU IN!
Saridon
ANALGESIC TABLETS
10 Saridon
ONE of these marvellous tablets removes your pain in Seven minutes. They are so quick and powerful in action and yet so harmless too!
Saridon
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

DECLINE OF THE INDIAN STAGE

DECADENCE OF DRAMATIC ART — SCREEN NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR STAGE — SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT NEEDED — INDIAN DANCE IN EUROPE—HIGHEST ARTISTIC STANDARD DESIRABLE — JAPAN TO REVERT TO TRADITIONAL ATTIRE — SWADESHISM IN DESIGN OF DRESS — PROPOSED DISTRICT MUSEUM ACT AND ART — "INDIAN ART" IN MUSEUM AT WARDHA.

By D. G. VYAS.

The Bharat Natya Sammelan of Poona is not a type of body whose activities have a periodicity to flare up at the time of annual celebrations only and to end with the passing of a few resolutions. Its deep concern for dramatic art was clearly manifest in the resolutions passed at its annual session in May and in the deputation which recently waited, on its behalf, upon the Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay. The Sammelan deserves to be congratulated on having pioneered a movement for the rival of art which was once the glory of Bombay and on having thus given a lead to the play-going public to rally round it in order to enlist the sympathies of the Government.

Decline Of The Stage

Dramatic art is one of the oldest arts of India and ranks in popularity next to music. Its decadence in an age in which the movements for the regeneration of other arts are in full swing, is a matter which cannot be made light of by the Government as well as the public. The synchronising of the rise of the screen with the decline of the stage is not a sheer accident. Nowhere in the world has the screen succeeded in belittling the importance of the stage so much as in India and particularly in Bombay.

Screen v Stage

The popularity of the screen as a substitute for the stage mainly rests upon the misconception of the fundamental difference that exists between the two. The stage is a reality and has spiritualising values in view of the direct communion between the executant and the audience. The screen is a phantom of reality and is a production of scientific materialism, which is the antithesis of the spirituality of Indian art, but it has its utility as well as limitations and has immense potentialities of development as a recreative and educative agency, if properly appreciated and not allowed to tread the same path to the decline as trodden by the stage.

Policy Of The Government

Besides the cinema as a contributory factor of the decline of the stage, there are other factors which cannot be overlooked. The policy of Government towards dramatic art and cinema does not appear so far to have been actuated with the spirit of promoting them as art—instituions vitally important to the cultural development of the people. Rules which are of a stereotyped nature do not ensure their growth equally and independently on their own lines. The stage and the screen have happened to be in a state of collision in which the stage is being strangulated.

Exemption From Entertainment Tax

The demand made by the deputation for exemption of the theatrical art from the Entertainment Tax is quite fair and deserves the favourable consideration of the Government. The Entertainment Tax is a tax on the art-craving of man which impels him to seek disinterested delight and no material gain. Any sort of restriction or taxation on him is likely to lead to repression of his artistic sensibility and stagnation or even retrogression of art. The spectator who is in search of recreation ought to spend for it, but why should the State impose a tax upon him when it does not provide any means for his delectation? The Entertainment Tax is an unnecessary burden on the play-going public and should, therefore, be relaxed in the case of theatrical art, if not entirely repealed.

License-Fee For Stage-Plays

In addition to the fee for the performance licence, payment of a licence fee for each stage-play endorsed thereon from year to year if it is reproduced and repayment of half the fee for the transfer of the performance to another theatre together with half the fees paid for plays endorsed, consign the theatrical art to the grade of an ordinary trade. The rules of licences for plays are rigid and cumbersome and require to be liberally amended in order to encourage dramatic art.

Alteration Of Closing Hours

The recent proposal to amend the rules for places of public amusement in the City of Bombay 1914 by altering the closing hours of performances from 1-30 a.m. to 12-15 a.m. will, if applied to theatrical art hit it more severely. The case of theatrical performance is entirely different from that of the cinema. It is definitely inconvenient for the play-going public to attend performances earlier than the present hours, but if the compulsion contemplated by the amendment is applied to the stage, the period of duration of the performance will be too short for the length of play and the existing repertoires of dramatic companies will be useless. Whatever may be the attitude of the cinema towards the amendment, it should be emphasised that curtailment of the duration of theatrical performance will be an additional and more drastic restriction on dramatic art, which should, therefore, be exempted from its operation

Protective Measures

The cumulative effect of taxation, the system of licensing plays and last, but not the least, the curtailment of the duration of performances, will be inhibition of theatrical art, which has already suffered to an incalculable extent. When the present Government of Bombay is interested in the cultural development of the people it will surely be alive to their artistic needs also. The progress of art depends upon encouragement to it by the State. Direct encouragement to art should be one of the functions of the State. It is of utmost necessity in the Bombay Presidency in the case of dramatic art, but if it is not possible under present circumstances, the relaxation of legislative limitations will serve the purpose of protective measures which will accelerate the movement for the revival of the dramatic art.

Theatres In Bombay

The revivalistic movement cannot ignore the problem of theatres in Bombay. Theatres earmarked for dramatic art are few and are situated in localities which are not conveniently accessible to the play-going public. The City is in process of expansion, but the growth of dramatic theatres is at standstill. The Municipality, which is spending large sums of money on other concerns, has not yet recognised the theatre as a civic necessity. Why should it not envisage the project of constructing theatres in different wards and make a beginning with at least one model theatre in a selected locality?

Indian Dance In Europe

The remark made by the Berlin correspondent of the "Mahratta" of 2nd September 1938, that if the Indian dancers are to show Europeans something of Indian culture through the medium of their art, then only India's very best talent should be sent to Europe, is quite opportune and thought-provoking. There has recently been a plethora of performances of Indian dance in Europe by artists, some of whom are even not sufficiently known in India. Any attempt to exploit the popularity which Indian dance has earned in Europe through the efforts of Menaka, Udayashankar and other talented artists should be deprecated.

Delicacy Of Art

The present Indian dance though based upon ancient traditions has not yet attained the perfection of the classicality of the past in all its aspects. Maturity of art depends upon laborious training and lifelong practice. The highest artistic standard should be the objective of every true exponent of art, as immature art is liable to be faked or misrepresented. The ability of an artist depends upon his "artistic gift", which is an inborn faculty, thus a genuine artist is born and cannot be made. Whether every one who brings credentials from Europe as an expert exponent of art is a born artist or not is a question worthy of consideration.

India—A Better Judge Of Art

An average European is not a connoisseur of art and particularly of Indian art. India is and should assert its authority as a better judge of its art than Europe—and should not acquiesce in the wrong type of tradition that Europe is a land for appreciation of art and that recognition by Europe is the hall-mark of artistic efficiency. The progress of true art is sure to be arrested if influential amateurs with insufficient training in art will manage to get themselves adored as adepts.

Dress In Japan And India

It is understood that Japan is shortly to revert to its traditional attire under economic stress. Once upon a time European dress was esteemed in India as a symbol of dignity and refinement, but the Congress succeeded in liberating the country from the snobbery of exotic fashions which were trying to benumb its dress-sense. Dress is as much an art as a dwelling is and is one of the outlets of the expression of art-sense of mankind. Designs of dress are distinctive of different countries and races. The traditional Indian dress of man as well as woman is distinctive not only of every province, but of every community. Its waves, pleats and curves in association with varieties of shades of bright colours are vividly expressive of the sense of delicacy and rhythm of Indian life.

Swadeshism In Dress

Swadeshism in material and manufacture of dress is an economic and political necessity of India, but Swadeshism in design as an artistic necessity cannot be overlooked. The process of reversion, by way of fashions, to certain traditional designs of dress and ornaments which were formerly regarded as rural and antiquated, has already begun in Indian just as in Japan, but it is sluggish and superficial. On the other hand, the emphasis laid upon Swadeshism in material is being exploited for the purpose of slavish adherence to exotic fashions of dress. Swadeshism in material, manufacture and design should be the ideal of national dress, which cannot be achieved unless reversion to indigenous designs is insisted upon.

Dress In Art Of Painting

The problem of dress is inseparable from the art of painting inasmuch as drapery reflects the contemporary styles and designs of the dress of a nation. In view of the indifference to dress-styles in the past some of the best pictures, especially mythological and allegorical, have been subjected to gross anachronism. Art should always depict a nation faithfully in all its aspects. If the revival of national designs of dress in India does not keep pace with the progress of painting, the artist will be distracted from his ideal and his art will be divested of its purity and dignity

Art And Museums

The District Museum Act, which the Secretary and Trustee of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, propose to introduced in the Provincial Legislature should receive the whole-hearted support of the public. In view of the opinions which the Secretary has suggested to invite from commercial and industrial bodies and in view of no reference having been made to art, it is apprehended that the Museums which he visualises will, pre-eminently, be of an inlustrial nature. Art cannot be divorced from industry, but in India the apathy of industry towards art is inexcusable. It should, therefore, be suggested that the scope of museums should be clearly defined in the bill and made to embrace industrial and fine arts also.

Museum At Wardha

The All-India Cottage Industries Museum which is going to be started at Wardha in October will be a brilliant achievement of the movement for industrial regeneration of India. The artistic handicrafts which are popularly known as "Indian Art" in and outside India are essentially cottage industries and the scheme for the Museum at Wardha will, it is hoped, not overlook the necessity of including them as well with other cottage industries.

Modern Japanese Girls And Marriage

OLD CONVENTION STEADILY CRUMBLING DOWN BEFORE THE NEW, BUT MAJORITY OF GIRLS STILL FIND IT INEXORABLE

"WHAT is the view of modern Japanese girls toward their matrimonial problem?" This is a big question, and it is not safe for a critic to make a positive answer on the subject. The fact is that Japanese girls were not awakened to the seriousness of this all important matter until recently. They have just begun to work on the problem to find out what it is all about, and their experiences and experiments in their attempt are naturally limited.

Japan has been undergoing a very rapid change, almost swift, mentally and materially, during the past decade or two. With the change of social environment, the social ideal and sentiment of the people has also been undergoing a change. Under the new social condition, the modern Japanese girls apparently have not yet found a trodden path to approach this problem. They have come to it by different roads and have not had time enough to look at it in the proper perspective. Their views on the subject, therefore, are very divergent.

No More A Family Problem

The matrimonial problem in Japan was once indisputably and universally a family problem. The time has changed, and it has been growing more and more a personal affair. The modern young men and women have been so assertive and insistent in their attitude toward the problem that they often override the patriarchal judgment in making their matrimonial arrangement. What is more, there is a strong tendency for the matrimonial problem to become an affair of heart.

The intelligent modern Japanese girls, say, girls with at least the high school education, in a large city like Tokyo would marry according to their own choice and at their own risk. Whether they do so or not is another story. Whatever may be the attitude of their parents toward such marriage, this tendency is simply irresistible. The emotional life of the race, which is older than the moral principle, has been reawakened under the new social environment.

The woman's place in Japan, generally speaking, was rigidly at home until about 15 years ago. It is true that many girls in low social strata were engaged in various works and the intelligent class of women found their professional career in the educational field before that time, but it was not until after the World War that girls with the high school education really began to make their advance in various walks of life beyond their home precincts. Until that time, they remained at home, taking lessons on the flower arrangement, the tea ceremony and the sewing as preparations for their marriage, and waited until their parents found a good opportunity to give them away in marriage according to the old tradition.

In the meantime, the woman's movement was rapidly gaining its strength against the hidebound conservatism. Woman social workers, literary lights, watercolour artists, stage artists, musicians, educators, journalists, scientists etc. began to establish a high reputation in their professions, showing that the time is pregnant with possibilities for girls with education and aspiration to succeed in any walk of life. It was inevitable that this situation and the economic pressure consequent to the financial panic following the World War had a direct or indirect influence upon the girls, urging them to make conscious efforts to find their way into the street and office buildings in search of work. To-day hundreds of thousands of them in large cities are found in office buildings as desk workers, in department stores as sales ladies, in buses and tram cars as conductresses, in hotels and restaurants as waitresses, and what not. It has become practically impoossible to find an establishment worthy of the name which is operated without girl employees. Under such circumstances, the outlook for them to associate with young men has become infinitelv enlarged.

Women's Magazines

With the extension in their scope of interest, they have been supplied with an increasing number of women's magazines. The book market is now flooded with scores of women's magazines and others which are appealing to their taste. One of the most popular themes in those magazines for the girls several years ago was the confession of a prominent woman or a woman who aroused a nation-wide sensation on account of her success or failure in her own affair, married life and so forth. Such a discussion promoted from time to time by a magazine interested annually participated in by prominent critics social workers scholars and so forth of both sexes. The reading matter of this kind is so popular that some enterprising magazines have been promoting round table discussions for younger people such as girls' high school graduates, sales girls, maiden ladies, etc. The frank opinions about the other sex expressed by such participants are usually very interesting.

To the Japanese girls, who have inherited no tradition of social intercourse with young men and who have to depend largely upon their own resources in their association with them under the new social environment, such confessions and discussions are absorbingly interesting. It is only natural that these reading matters have had a powerful influence on the girls in forming their opinions consciously or unconsciously on their matrimonial problem and in guiding them in their association with the other sex. Under such influences, in the face of centuries old feudal convention and in appreciation of what little experience they have had in their relation with the other sex, the girls have been entertaining an infinite variety of opinions about marriage and married life. Let us have a few examples of utterances made by some of them who may be considered as reactionaries against the social convention.

The Modern Girl's View-Point

"When I am married, I would not have my husband's parents constantly dictate me to do this or that. When a young man and woman are married, it is natural that they become more and more attached to each other, separating themselves from their parents. This does not mean that they forget the fond love of their parents, but her husband's parents usually feel as if they were robbed of their beloved son by their daughter-in-law and insist on interfering in the affair of the young couple. The woman in the past might have accepted such an interference as a matter of duty, but the modern wife should not put up with it."

"If I have a sweetheart or a husband, we will have a far more happy life than the couple in former days. We will go arm in arm on the street when we take a walk. I want my sweetheart take me to dance and movie and the like. If a fellow has no courage to introduce his sweetheart or wife as such to his friends, he should never have one."

"I would not marry if I could help it, but this is impossible. In the first place, it is likely that I may have difficulties in financing myself. So I will have to marry sooner or later. My husband must be an able man, the kind who never worries his wife and children about bread and butter. For a woman, the marriage is something like getting a job. So should find the right man as her husband just as a man tries to land a good job with a company of excellent financial standing so that he may draw a big salary."

"Why is the husband always so overbearing to his wife? The fundamental cause of his attitude is economic. The idea that he is financing her makes him haughty and his wife obsequious toward him. I am making efforts to become financially independent. If I should ever marry, both I and my husband will work, for I do not want to be financially dependant on him. That is my idea and I will not have a savage husband who treats me as a housekeeper. He should be more of a friend, a comforter and helper to me in my pursuit."

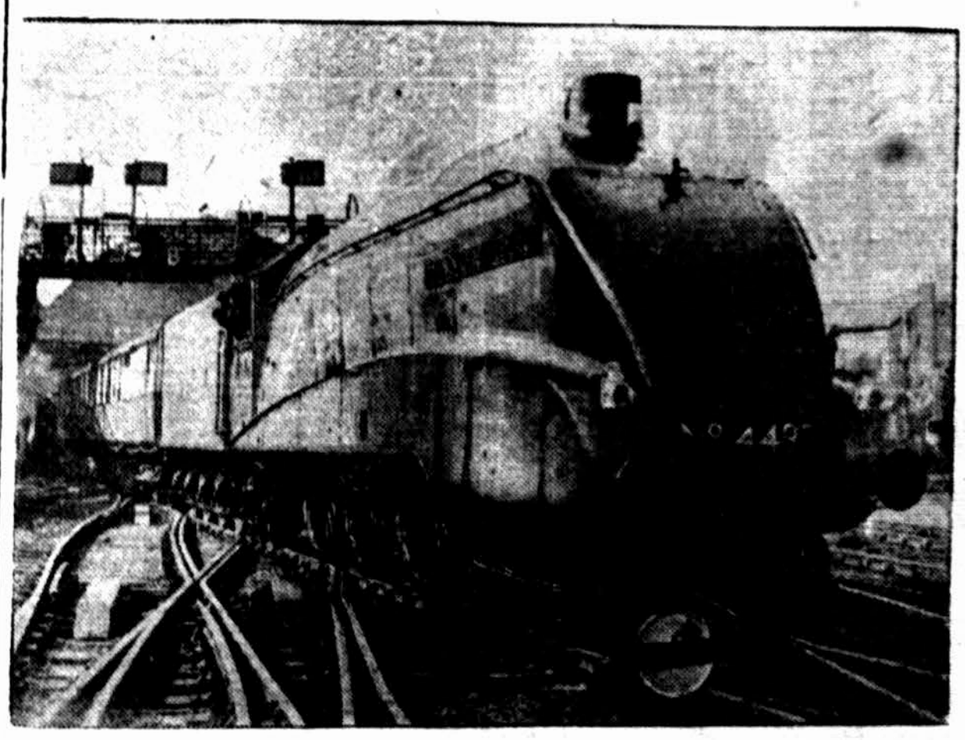
These utterances may not be more than plain talks to the Western community, in which the young people are marrying and honey-mooning as they please, but they are shockingly and even scandalously frank statements to the Japanese parents who lived their younger days in the community in which the love affair was considered as immoral and the absolute obedience of a wife to her husband as her prime duty. A daughter of marriageable age three decades ago blushed when her parents revealed to her their plan about her marriage, but an intelligent modern girl to-day is apt to speak right out on such matter and make her parents blush.

Old Conventions Crumbling

Daughters who are less bold in their attitude also have their own ideas about their matrimonial problem. A girl says, for instance, that a young man her parents selected for her as her husband is better than one of her own choice because her parents, who have no other wish than the happiness of their daughter, selected him out of a lot with a maturer judgment as the best for her husband. Another one says that she must have her voice in the selection of her husband because she is the one to face whatever may be the fortune of her marriage. Still another insists that she must not marry a dentist or doctor or the like because he is more in danger of being infatuated with another woman. The fourth maintains that she must not marry a man unless she loves him.

All kinds of ideas about marriage are entertained by the modern Japanese girls. Some of them are sensible, others are fantastic and still others are ridiculous and impossible. Whatever may be the case, the girls in large cities today have more opportunity than ever to come in contact with young men and have been growing more and more conscious of the claim of their hearts for love and to be loved. They are living in the atmosphere in which they may cherish the vision in their hearts and dream a rosy dream of love and home, but at the same time they have a stern reality of centuries old social convention against them. There is no denying that the old convention about marriage has been crumbling down before the new, but the majority of girls still find it inexorable.—N. Y. K. Magazine.

An optimist is any one who thinks he can burn his candle at both ends without having it go soft in the middle.



"Dominion Monarch Express", a special streamlined high speed train of England.

The Role Of News-Reel In Modern Times

Lack Of Well Thought-Out Plans Is A Serious Stumbling Block in the Way Of Progress

(BY K. S. HIRLEKAR)

ABOUT thirty years have passed since the news-reels have come into existence. The development of the news-reels is very interesting. "They were originally not a regular release but a reel made up and spot booked whenever a likely subject occurred," writes Mr William P. Montague, Assignment Editor, Paramount News in an article published in the World Film News. He states further that "the early news-reels went in for any pictures that would be grabbed on the run such as bathing beauties battleships, babyshows, cornerstone layings, and marching troops." Stunts were created in order to make it attractive. However, during the intervening period, changes and improvements have taken place in every direction. The taste of the people has changed and they want to see always "hot" news on the screen, just as they expect to read it in their favourite daily paper. Cameras and recording machinery have improved tremendously in portability, easy handling and accessibility from the point of lens etc. in every possible circumstance of climate and light. The speed of the film has of late increased to a degree that a lay-man cannot imagine of. All these facts gradually led the producers of news-reels to build up their organisations on the lines of daily newspaper offices in conjunction with news-agencies all over the world. It is due to this, that we see on the screen the important events—political, social, sports or otherwise—on the same day or within shortest possible time of the occurrence in their cities or places of the world and for which nothing is spared. Any number of instances can be cited in this connection and their description reads like a romance or adventure.

Remarkable German Enterprise

The latest instance is of Institute Nazionale Luce. It is an official organization of the Government with sole monopoly for production of news-reels and educational films in Italy. This was in connection with Herr Hitler's visit to Rome. The following description will suffice to convince the reader of the record achievement of LUCE and paint a picture of the preparations and events behind the screen in real sense ot the term.

Out of 340 cameramen and press-photographers from various countries of Europe and America, 120 men were working fo LUCE —50 being cameramen and press photographers, 40 assistants and 10 electricians and 20 for other miscellaneous work. The work was so divided that every one was assigned a particular job at particular place or places. This staff was provided with four sound recording trucks and twenty cars with roofs having special platforms to film or photograph from a higher plane above the crowd.

The electricians on the staff had started to make preparations two weeks before the historical event in order to provide sufficient artificial lighting for filming. About 100 flood lights of highest capacity with thousands of feet of cable were used for the purpose.

In a brief visit of the Fuhrer the cameramen were to expose about 60,000 ft. of negative from 200 places to cover the whole event. During this short period LUCE was dispatching every evening fifteen lavender prints (prints from which dufe-negatives are made) to fifteen different news-reel organisations in important foreign countries.

It is known to all that the Fuhrer arrived in Rome at 8 p.m. on the evening of 3rd May. Six hours later 6,600 ft. negative was dispatched to foreign countries while at the same time the first film of the arrival was exhibited in all the release theatres of Rome.

Fifty copies were made of the negatives exposed every day and about 80,000 ft. positive film was printed and processed for this purpose.

The Photographic Department of the LUCE was also working at high speed as 6 to 7,000 photographic prints were being made every day. In a week's time, about 45,000 pictures were supplied to newspapers and other institutions in Italy only. Besides Italians, there was a German film expedition consisting of 83 motor cars, 3 luggage trucks, 1 sound recording truck and 1 laboratory for picture transmission. There were, moreover, 50 independent Italian photographers and other 15 which had been entrusted to take special pictures for illustration work. This was not all. Added to this, 30 cameramen and photographers were special correspondents and represented big foreign dailies and photo-agencies.

One can simply imagine the result of such preplanned work as the newspaper readers or cinema fans have seldom opportunities to learn or see the stupendous material exlpoited into actual practice or work.

Important functions are in recent years recorded on film in our country but very seldom work of exposing film is carried out according to any pre-thought-out plan and it takes days and some times weeks before the result is available on the screen for viewing. It is the authorities concerned with national organizations, like the Congress who should give their serious thought to the aspect explained above and give up slip-shod and light-hearted methods adopted in such matters as it does not produce the desired result.

Yiddish "An Aryan Language"

At the Session of the British Association last month Professor Griffith Taylor, Professor of Geography, kept the Geography Section interested by tracing the developments of Jadaism, says the "News Chronicle."

The term Aryan could only describe a kind of speech; Nordic could only be applied to a race; and in the same way the term Jew should be used only in connection with religion.

"It is much too common an experience," he said "to have to argue with folk, however influential, who insist on talking of a 'Jewish Race.'

"'We should learn to speak of a 'Jewish cult,' since this large group is linked by religion, and, to a lesser degree, by language. The Jews, like the Germans, are of two different races. If they come from Poland they belong to the Alpine race; if from Spain they are of Mediterranean race, like all the original Jews of Palestine.

They Speak Judeo-German

German Jews were Alpines, like the South Germans, and their language was best called Judeo-German.

"The Semitic script used in Jewish newspapers disguises, but does not change, the essentially Aryan basis of Yiddish.

It was significant that some of the characteristic features of the Teutonic group of Aryan reminded one of similar features in the speech of the Finns and Ostiaks. There was, therefore, some ground for the suggestion that the Nordic folk of Germany and Scandinavia originally spoke an Altaic language (like Finn or Ostiak); and only relatively lately in linguistic history learnt an Aryan tongue.

"This speculation as to the ancestral tongue of the 'Blonde Overlords,' is not likely to be acceptable in Teutonic circles."

Two wits standing together admired the women as they entered the ballroom. One pointed to a very plain woman and praised her personal charms. The other whispered "And why don't you then claim such beauty: you praise her so highly?" "What right have I to her?" said the first. "Every right, by law, as the first discoverer," the second wit replied.

It's a wonder more gagmen don't choke upon the telling of their own jokes.

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

The Child Who Played With A Ghost!

A True Story Of The Unseen

Miss Maude M. C. Ffoulkes, famous author, relates in "Prediction" a true story of the Unseen, based on unimpeachable evidence of Dr. Ffancis Edwards, M.D. Brux. (la plus grande distinction 1896), M.R.C.P. Lond., 1893, M.R.C.S. Eng. (Guys and Brussels).

THE name of Dr. Francis Edwards is included in those of the famous alienists in Europe, but as he does not wish me to enlarge upon his career, I shall content myself by saying that Francis Edwards is the most human and understanding of created beings, and, like many others I owe him a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid.

When I wrote Dr. Edwards and asked him if he knew a true ghost story, he replied that he 'did', and would gladly relate all the circumstances connected with it. "It is too complicated to write." he said.

I met Dr. Edwards—and, here is the story:

During the period when I was acting as Medical Superintendent at Camberwell House (said Dr. Edwards), an old gentleman used to come at intervals to visit a patient (I fancy some distant connection) and I often had a chat with him: he was quite an interesting individual, and, as you know how much the unsual appeals to me, I was not surprised when one day he asked me if I believed in ghosts.

"I certainly do," I replied. "It is impossible to deny their existence."

"Because," said he, "I once witnessed an extraordinary supernatural occurrence in my own house. I placed it on record at the time, and this I will send you. You will notice that I have included the most trivial details, but I have done so in order to support the truth of my statements. I have never shown the document to anyone: I'm morbidly sensitive at the possibility of being laughed at, and even if you relegate me as just over the borderline between sanity and insanity, you will not fail to be interested in what I have set down."

Detailed Account

I was interested, and later a lengthy manuscript of two hundred pages arrived. As my acquaintance said, all details had been most painstakingly noted and, shorn of unnecessary redundances, this is what happened a few years ago in an old "Terrace" house at Bath.

This particular family had lived at Bath for generations, but the Mr. R. I knew was blest, or cursed, with the spirit of adventure, and this restless blood urged him to go to Australia during the Gold Rush of 1850. "I was born," he said, "when my father was over sixty years of age, so he was a very old man when I left home and I had not been long in Australia before he died, leaving me, amongst other property, our house at Bath.

"I had no inclination to return and, as I intended to lead my life on broader and more unconventional lines, I instructed our lawyer to see that the house was kept in good order, and a responsible caretaker installed. I had inherited many family possessions which it would have been foolish to allow to fall into disrepair, and I did not wish to disperse them.

"I married in Australia, and brought up a family. One of my sons died a few years after his marriage, and his wife, who only survived him a year, left me guardian of their orphan daughter, then just seven years old.

Back To England

"Mary was a happy little creature, perfectly normal child (I mention this as necessary to remember in the face of what happened afterwards)... We became very fond of each other, so much so, that I decided to give her an English upbringing. There was the house at Bath ready to step into; my affairs in Australia were so well ordered that our departure need not be delayed, my other children had made their own lives, and were not dependent on me. I had no ties.

"When Mary and I arrived at Bath, I found my instructions had been well carried out during these long years of absence, and the house and its contents were as well preserved as in my father's lifetime, Mary was too young to appreciate family portraits and period furniture, but she loved the old-fashioned garden, and as she wasn't lonely without playmates of her own age, I did not send her to school, but planned to educate her at home. For the moment it was one long holiday for us both.

"Autumn came, and when the days began to draw in, Mary and I used to sit in the library, the child playing with her dolls, whilst I read. The library was a warm, comfortable room, and we spent many quiet hours there

The Apparition

"One evening, just before 'lighting up' time, Mary, who was nestling by my side before the fire, suddenly exclaimed:

"'Look Grandpapa, 'whoever' is the old gentleman sitting in the big chair with 'ears'? He 'does' look funny, he's dressed so oddly." And she began to laugh.

"'There's nobody there, you silly child' I told her.

"'Oh. but there is, Grandpapa' she said. 'Why, he's just nodded his head. I believe he knows me. I didn't notice him come into the room, did you?'

"'Run away, and ask if there are any letters,' I said. I did not want to humour the child in strange fancies, so I lit the gas, and when she came back:

"'Well, Mary, where is the funny old man?' I asked.

"Mary looked round the room. 'Oh....he's gone—but he was here five minutes ago. Perhaps he'll come again. I do hope he will; I like him, Grandpapa.'

"After this the visitor often returned, and Mary described his appearance and dress so minutely that I was convinced, against my will, that the appearance (unseen by me) was none other than my old father, wearing the clothes fashionable in the first years of the nineteenth century, which he had refused to discard for anything more up-to-date.

"It was useless to allow Mary to think that her friend was a ghost, so I let things take their course, hoping they would right themselves, although I could not imagine why my father had come back to haunt his former library, or why he wanted to get in touch with Mary.

"A few weeks elapsed and, incredible though it may seem, Mary and her great-grandfather carried on long conversations, the substance of which she gave me verbatim, since, needless to say, I was never audibly or visibly aware of my father's presence.

"I have endeavoured to set down some of these conversations exactly as Mary repeated them to me, and when I told her to ask my father about certain family matters known only to himself and me, the answers no longer allowed me to doubt the existence of a state of things beyond my comprehension. My last lingering doubts were eventually dispelled by the child herself.

Child's Question

"One day I said: 'Ask great-grandpapa what becomes of the little babies who die before they have time to open their eyes.'

"Mary looked at the invisible occupant of the chair with 'ears'; spoke to him, waited a few minutes, then:

'Great-grandpapa says that still-born children go on living in heaven' whispered Mary; 'but what does still-born mean, Grandpapa?'

"'It's another word for death' I told her. After this I never doubted that these ghostly conversations were real, as the child had never heard the word 'still-born' until my father used it. Proof conclusive, wasn't it?

"Winter passed and spring returned. Mary's first English spring, and one morning when the crocuses in the garden flamed in the sunlight, Mary said:

"'Great-grandpapa told me yesterday that he isn't coming here any more, because he says I'm soon going to live with him. Where does great-grandpapa live? I hope it's not far away. Why must I go and live with him?

(Continued On Page 48)

You no longer are of the younger generation if you admit to feeling "that way" the morning after the night before.

Below Par?

Extra HEALTH and STRENGTH can be yours

Just a little extra, and you will be fit and full of vitality again. You may require only a little more energy to make all the difference between feeling thoroughly healthy and nearly healthy.

Sanatogen will give you that extra strength. Doctors have tested Sanatogen (*"Medical Echo"*) and they have found that in a few weeks it gives on an average

24% *extra* VITALITY

In some cases it gives 60% extra vitality, but you can certainly rely on Sanatogen to give just that little extra to make you really 100% fit and healthy. There is really no reason why you should feel run-down when there is a sure way of making yourself thoroughly healthy.

Sanatogen feeds your nerves and rejuvenates your blood. By strengthening your nerves it revitalizes your whole body. Sanatogen will make you a new man or woman. It will enliven your whole personality.

.... Quite normal again

after two packages of Sanatogen, writes this physician.

"When I feel really run-down after an extra hard month with too much night work and no real sleep, I start taking Sanatogen. After two packages I feel quite normal again, in health and spirits."
M.B., Ch.B.

.... Looks so fit and well

"Goodness me! I would not have recognized her, she has altered so much and looks so fit and well," exclaimed a friend of mine who had not seen my daughter for some time. My daughter had been suffering from nerve trouble and is using Sanatogen."
writes Mr. W. J. Ashwell

These are just two of the thousands of testimonials we have received from grateful users, including many doctors. Sanatogen will do the same for you.

"Nerves cause"
LISTLESSNESS
GENERAL WEAKNESS
SLEEPLESSNESS
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BANISH THESE TROUBLES BY BANISHING "NERVES" WITH

SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

PERFECT BOY, A VEGETARIAN

Doctors have discovered the Perfect Boy. He lives in a wood; eats neither meat, fish, eggs nor bread; takes a cold bath every morning and an air bath out of doors.

Nine years old, this boy weighs 4st. 3lb., is 4ft. 4in. in height, and has a remarkable power of chest expansion and abdominal retraction.

His parents—people of culture—are also strict and ardent vegetarians. Their woodland home is two miles from a shop.

Sir Leonard Hill, the physiologist, giving details in the British Medical Journal of the boy's life, adds that he underwent tests at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, which proved him to be in a remarkable condition of physical fitness.

Sir Leonard provides a striking contrast to this boy's diet which, he says, comes to 800 calories a day, by giving details of the dietary of chimpanzees at the Zoo. Their daily meals are said to represent 4,800 calories.

EATS ORANGE SKIN

A typical day's diet for the boy is as follows:

Breakfast (after walking five miles to church and back).—One fairly thick slice of pineapple, weighing about 6oz.

Luncheon.—Baked spinach and onion pie, with a very thin crust made of wholemeal flour, cheese and milk, about 10oz. in all.

Tea.—Two apples, one orange two small tomatoes, in all about 12oz., including the skin of the orange. One small ice.

His school is two and a half miles away—he can easily walk ten miles a day—and when he is there he has vegetables for dinner, with some fruit.

The boy is bright and intelligent, has a clear skin and eyes.

Says his father: "He is full of life and energy, and getting stronger and tougher rapidly.

"Anybody who likes could come and observe.

"There is no deception; only the workings of God's laws of nature in a clean young organism."

Although the boy has no bread at home, he is allowed to eat bread and butter and cake when he goes out to tea, about once a week.

And when the Perfect Boy does get mildly out of sorts, "it is only due to too many tea parties, and consequent starch and sugar consumption."—"News Chronicle."

It was Friday night and Sandy turned over his wages to his wife.

"Look, here, Sandy, there is sixpence short."

"Yes, Mary Ann. We had an explosion at the works, and the foreman docked me for the time I was in the air."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPH YEAR BOOK

The Indian Cinematograph Year Book for 1938 published recently by the Motion Picture Society of Bombay is a useful reference book in that it practically makes an encyclopaedia of cine-information. It is a comprehensive survey of the Indian Film Industry before and during the year 1937.

Sir Pheroze Sethna, President of the Society, has written a thought-provoking introduction in which he calls the attention of the general public. Industrialists and Government to the great need of expanding this Industry, because of its great potential value as a vehicle for instruction and entertainment.

The Year Book gives a history of the activities of the pioneers of film industry all over India and those who are now in a predominant position as well as all the distributing agencies and the stars that came into prominence before and during 1937. The book also tells us, with the help of facts and figures, how particular films have fared in the country-wide or provincial markets and what recognition they secured abroad.

Mr. N. R. Desai writes a well-thought-out article on the possibilities of an overseas market for Indian films. The suggestions he makes our producers will do well to take into consideration. Mr. Stanley Jepson's article on "The amateur cine-maniac's progress," shows the possibilities of film-making being a very good hobby. In a couple of articles the law in relation to films has been explained. The Year Book also contains a great deal of other information which is of much use to those in the trade. One will also find a picture and a sketch of one's favourite star.

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "MEDICAL DIGEST"

Following the sister numbers on such topics as Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Children's Diseases and Tuberculosis, etc. the "Medical Digest," for July 1938 is a Special Number on "Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

The Number starts with a short life-sketch of Dr. James Marion Sims, "The Father of Modern Gynaecology." "Maternal Mortality" is discussed by Dr. Lydia A. de Vilbis and Dr. U. D. Gopalrao,

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks when her beau calls for her to stop preening and come along he's just poning because she's wearing one of the new feather capes.

while the subject of Anaemia of Pregnancy is dealt with by Dr. K. N. Murthi and J. C. Bhattacharjee and "Tuberculosis and Pregnancy" is dealt with by Dr. A. Singh. There are several other articles of interest to the medical world. The Editors, Drs. U. B. Narayanrao and U. S. Rao deserve to be congratulated on the issue of this Special Number which is sure to be prized by many. Its price is Re. 1/8.

In the August issue of the "Digest", Dr. Max Hubner deals with the subject of the diagnosis and treatment of sterility in the male and female. Some aspects of the aetiology and treatment of B. Coli Septicaemia are discussed by Dr. C. E. Mahaffy, while Paradeutosis is dealt with by Dr. S. K. Gupta.

The Twilight Of The Mahrattas

OLD TANJORE.—An historical novel, by S. Gopalan, P. R. Rama Iyer and Co., Madras, 1938. Price note stated.

There never was a time when Tanjore, the small principality in the south, was without its title to fame. The modern visitor will see inside the fast disappearing walls of the ancient city proofs enough of this statement. The mighty Cholas of old, whose history is the beginning of the historic period in the south, have left there traces of their piety in what is often called the Big Temple, with its huge monolithic Bull, still attracting visitors from all the continents. The Naiks for a space made it their capital and built the glorious place that fills half the city. The fall of the Vijayanagar dynasty had its repercussions on the small principality as well; and after a period still lost in obscurity, the Mahrattas came on the scene, not from their distant fastnesses but by way of Bijapur. Under their fostering care Tanjore became the Athens of the south almost rivalling Madura, the famed centre of Tamil culture, legendary as well as historical. The love of learning and the fine arts of the Mahratta rulers ushered in an era not unlike that of Pericles in ancient Greece; and though to-day the remnants thereof are only to be seen in what was once a great and glorious library in the Saraswathi Mahal, the aroma of its literary past still subsists in Tanjore. And in the British era its sons have been in the forefront as great administrators and statesmen.

It has often struck the present writer as a great pity that no scholar, in a district noted for its scholarship, has so far arisen to present to us in a compact, well-knit, cogent and continuous form the history of Tanjore beginning from the Cholas down to the sad and mournful day in the nineteenth century, when the rapacity and greed of an Anglo-Indian, nabob, acting on the fears of the effete Nawab of the Carnatic, led to the Maharattas being dispossessed. This is no doubt "A Short History of the Maratha Kings of Tanjore"; but it is vitiated by scrappiness of treatment and by the author's self-imposed restriction of the period. Where the historian has neglected the field, a historical novelist has appeared on the scene. This surely is rather small change in the settlement of a great account. Such as it is, we welcome it.

In "Old Tanjore", the author, himself a Tanjorean, has knit together for us the tatters and the shreds of a period when putrefaction from whatever causes had begun to claim for its own the kingdom founded by the brother of the more famous Sivaji. The story centres round the successful intrigues of Amar Singh, half-brother of Tuljaji, the King, to usurp the throne from the young Serfoji, adopted son and heir, the persecution of young Serfoji by the usurper, and Rev. Schwartz's final rescue of Serfoji from the dark fate for which Amar Singh had marked him out. The author skilfully introduces two vivid and arresting personalities, the famous Danish Missionary mentioned and Tukaram, the energetic Hindu leader, versed in the ancient lore, unbending in his orthodoxy and stern in upholding the culture that he inherits. The two almost always come into deadly conflict with each other, though for a fleeting second they realise the kindred of their mission on earth. The opening chapter, indeed, is arresting in the manner all the three principal characters, Tukaram, the young child of Serfoji, and Schwartz, are introduced and the reader is enabled to sense the relationship that in time will subsist among the three. The sordid intrigues and the mephitic atmosphere of the court and the mistaken zeal of the Kallars, a warrior race, full of the savage virtues, are portrayed as realistically as possible.

Mr. Gopalan has already two little books to his credit and in this his latest he fulfils the promise of his earlier ones. The language is simple and elegant, the treatment careful, and interest is kept up continuously. It will be well if a translation were made available to the Mahrathi-reading public.

A NOVEL

"EATER OF WOMEN." By W. J. Blackledge. T. Werner Laurie Ltd. 7s 6d.

This is the story of that well-known fighting unit the Legion of Guides which has never been absent from any engagement of consequence on the North West Frontier. It centres round Digger Craven and his adventures as a member of that unit in which he is ably assisted by his attendant "Eater of Women" whose reputation for alliance with the fair sex is not totally undeserved. Their schemes are often frustrated by an alluring and beautiful woman who is a spy in the service of the Faqir of Ipi and who masquerades as a Parsee girl belonging to a wealthy family. She turns out to be a Eurasian from Bombay "beautiful as are thousands of her unfortunate sisters of that half-world which is neither Indian nor English." Mr. Blackledge has succumbed to the general prejudice that obtains in India against the unfortunate half-caste. Otherwise he has an open and admiring attitude towards India and is sensitive to the beauty and virtues of the country and people. His descriptive powers are good and the opening chapter especially in which he describes the Feast of Moharrem is most vivid and forceful—"Eater of Women" is altogether an interesting novel, well concieved well constructed and well written and ought to add considerably to the reputation of its author.

H. C. V.

WEATHER FORECASTS BY BALLOON

A new type of radio-sounding balloon, claimed to be an advance on any yet developed, has been demonstrated to scientists from all over the British Isles at the annual inspection day of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. It is the first to be perfected in Great Britain, which has lagged behind some other countries in this respect.

The apparatus consists of an amazingly compact radio transmitter coupled to a thermometer and barometer, which automatically modulate the constant note emitted by the radio: a balloon just big enough to support the 4½ pounds weight of the instrument; and a parachute.

When released the balloon ascends giving a constant record of the air temperature and pressure at successive altitudes up to about eight miles. There it bursts and the parachute—a very 'Heath Robinson' affair in those demonstrated—opens, and the apparatus descends still transmitting the necessary data.

The sounds are sorted out by a special receiver, and the use of two direction-finding sets enables the exact position to be plotted, as the altitude is known from the time taken and the constant rate of ascent.

A reward of 5s. is attached to the return of the instrument, which costs some £4 or £5 to make. There is no scientific interest attached to the recovery of the sets, as their entire work is done during the ascent and descent.

By the use of these balloons it is possible for meteorologists to get within three-quarters of an hour an accurate set of readings from which to draw up weather forecasts.

Rifle Bullets Checked By High-Speed Camera

How a bullet behaves after it leaves a rifle is revealed by shooting it from a gun electrically wired to a high-speed camera, in one of the exacting tests that .22 calibre ammunition must pass at the Bridgeport, Conn. factory of a leading arms manufacturer.

A bullet that turns over in flight, for example, loses speed and might make a large hole in a target and spoil a shooter's score. In contrast, the photograph at the left shows the flight of a well-made bullet speeding in a perfectly steady path toward the bullseye.

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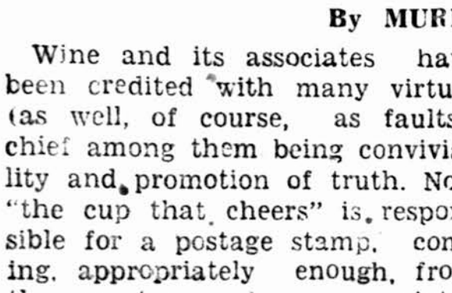
Stamp Collectors' Corner

In Vino Philatelus

By MURIEL NISSEN

Wine and its associates have been credited with many virtues (as well, of course, as faults), chief among them being conviviality and promotion of truth. Now "the cup that cheers" is responsible for a postage stamp, coming, appropriately enough, from the country so long associated with the gayer aspects of liquid refreshment—France.

The wine industry has been responsible for many adhesives picturing grapes, or vineyards, but the latest stamp in this category gives full credit to the wine itself rather than the basic vegetation. As a matter of fact, it is the queen of alcoholic beverages that receives this signal honour, and to champagne France dedicates her newest postage paper. When the idea of this stamp originated some months ago, preliminary reports had it that the



design would be a champagne bottle, but that arrangement has been altered and now the stamp presents a peasant girl from the province of Champagne in festive native dress. In her hand is a tall, slender goblet, not at all like the flat-topped, hollow-stemmed glass which we associate with champagne. The stamp has a value of 1.75 franc and is printed in bright blue.

Champagne was one of the ancient provinces of France, and wine made from its grapes was given the name of its habitat. The section where these wine grapes are now grown is a comparatively small triangle covering hillsides in the vacinity of Reims. Each vineyard of the territory possesses marked individual characteristics and the champagne shipper must blend wines from the different vineyards to achieve the most notable results. For that reason, champagne is not sold under the name of a special vineyard, or locality as most other wines are, but bears the name of the shipper who is responsible for the blend

We hope, for the sake of the French treasury, that the new stamp will enjoy the same popularity that is accorded the wine it honors.

Many Roumanian Stamps

The Kingdom of Roumania must be working its stamp presses at full speed these days, judging from the number of new issues being sent out into the world.

June 8th marked the eighth anniversary of the accession of King Carol II to the throne and an extravagant stamp issue appeared in honour of the event. The set consists of eleven values, portraying men and women who have held prominent places in the nation's history through the centuries. All of these people, but one, we have already met via the postage route. The newcomer is a woman designated as "Maria Doamna". It is difficult to obtain accurate information concerning the lady, as the title means "wife of the reigning King" and hence has been bestowed upon several Roumanian ladies No dates are given to assist our quest for information, either

The complete roster is as follows:

25 plus 25 bani, black, Demitrie Cantemir (1673-1723), Moldavian prince.

1 plus 1 leu, violet-black, Mircea the Great (1386-1418), Wallachian soldier and ruler.

2 plus 2L. green, Constantin Brancoveanu (1654-1714), hospodor of Wallachia from 1688 to 1714.

3 plus 2L. red-violet, Stephen the Great of Moldavia (1457-1504).

4 plus 2L. orange-red, Alexander John Cuza, prince of Roumania (1820-1873).

6 plus 2L. red-brown, Mihai Viteazul, a ruler of Wallachia toward the close of the sixteenth century.

7.50L. light blue, Queen Elizabeth, famous as Carmen Sylva the poet. She was the wife of King Carol I and lived from 1843 to 1916.

10L. deep blue. Carol II the present monarch.

16L. green-black, King Ferdinand (1865-1927).

20L. scarlet, Carol I (1839-1914).

The stamps bearing a surtax are semi-postals issued in behalf of child welfare. The designs are rather ornately presented with elaborate borders and backgrounds.

French Sport Stamp

Another new French stamp is a commemorative for the international soccer championship played in France this year. The vailue is 1Fr. 75, blue. The design shows a goalie blocking a kick. The initials "Fifa" and "Fffa", signifying the names of the international and French federations appear in the upper corners. In the lower corners the monogram of France, and the stamp's value are given, and between them is a box bearing the inscription "Coupe de Monde de Football, 1938"

Monaco's New Set

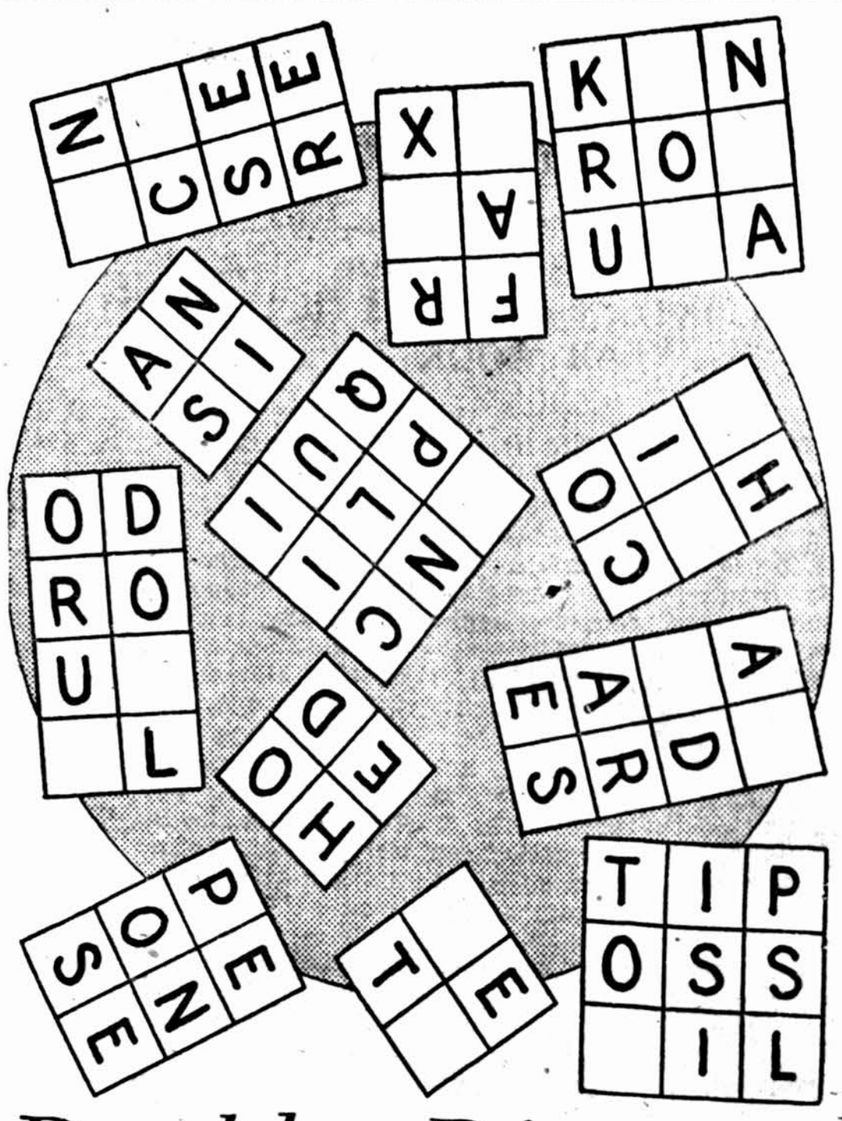
The principality of Monaco has issued a new stamp set of five values. The country's coat of arms appears on the 1 centime brown-liac. The other values bear a portrait of Prince Louis and are: 55c., brown; 65c., violet. 1Fr., red and 1Fr. 75, ultramarine.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp portrays the composer, Anton Bruckner?
2. Can you find two stamps showing forging?
3. What is an Eland, and name a stamp on which one appears?
4. Where is Shell Bird Island, and on what stamp do you see it?
5. An albatross appears on what adhesive?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. "Shqipenia" is used as the designation for Albania on that country's stamps.
2. In 1920, Bavaria issued a stamp using the allegory of electricity harnessing light.
3. The s.s. "Rex" appears on a Cuban stamp of 1936.
4. A portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh appears on a stamp issued in 1934.
5. Queen Elizabeth of Roumania has been pictured on stamps of her country in the activities of both spinning and weaving.



Double Diagonal

CAREFUL application to a puzzle usually results in a solution. In this case, however, three hours of patient puzzling yielded an explosion. Still, Mr. Whiffenpoof did not have to tear up the double diagonal acrostic puzzle just because he failed to find the answer. Now the person who tackles it will have a jigsaw as well as an acrostic puzzle on his hands.

Before you can begin working on the acrostic, you will have to piece together the parts into a square. When this is done, it is only necessary to supply the missing letters, so that each horizontal row will contain a nine-letter word, while the letters of the two large diagonals, read downward, will spell two very familiar words used in the English language.

(For Solution See Page 55)

ARABIA & IRAN LINKED

New Air Line

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO (By Air Mail)

Moulana Shaukat Ali has wired to H. E. Mohamed Ali Alloba Pasha, President of the forthcoming Palestine Conference to be held in Cairo, on October 7th intimating him that the Khilafat Central Committee have selected Moulana Mohamed, Irfan, to represent in the Board of Khilafat to the Palestine Conference and that Moulana Irfan will leave Bombay for Egypt on September 19th. Moulana Shaukat Ali in a private message to Alloba Pasha has expressed also India's sympathy with the Arabs of Palestine.

270 thousand pounds have been sanctioned by the Syrian Government to reconstruct the Hedjaz-Madina railway line. Seventy thousand pounds have also been sanctioned by the Suadi Government to establish up-to-date restaurants and waiting rooms for the pilgrims in various places between Damascus and the holy city, Madina. For the first time in history of Arabia and Iran a new air line for mail and passengers between Baghdad-Tehran and Damascus will be inaugurated by the Government of Iraq in the middle of this month. Negotiations are going on successfully between the three Governments (Iraq, Iran and Syria) for removing all the customs obstacles in the three respective countries.

GUN SHOOTS ATOMS

One of the most interesting exhibits in the Hall of Science at the San Francisco World Fair to be held next year will be the cyclotron. This is a gun which shoots atoms instead of shells, bringing promise of new life to suffering humanity, instead of the threat of death. The apparatus is used in the treatment of malignant diseases, and visitors will be able to see it in action.

AUTOMATIC WELDING

In the works of the Hudson Motor Car Company, when a button is pushed, sparks begin to fly, and in exactly 22 seconds a total of 192 welds are completed.

This new automatic welder welds re-inforcements and wire clips to the under-body panel. The welds are completed on 14 major and 5 minor parts in one operation.

A push on the button automatically moves the table carrying the work into position, starts the welding and 22 seconds later stops the work. Releasing a lever returns the table to its original position.

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MALAYA BEING RUINED BY OPIUM EVIL

IN Persia's fields the poppies grow, but in Singapore a dirty-faced gamin has to beg pennies in order that her father may have enough money to buy his daily maximum of chandu. Chandu is a refined name for opium, which the government of British Malaya imports from Persian poppies to sell at a nice profit to its 350,000 dope addicts.

Every tenth adult in the population of the Malay peninsula is an opium smoker. One out of every four Chinese adults in British Malaya is an addict. Up to 50 per cent. of the government's revenue has been known to come from the monopoly in opium. In 1934, a depression year, over nine million dollars was spent for opium in the Straits Settlements alone. Nearly a quarter of the government's expenses in that year was financed by opium income. In 1936, the latest year for which figures are available, opium smokers were still financing 20.6 per cent. of the national budget.

British Policy Responsible

In a country where the average worker's wages are in the neighbourhod of dol. 25 a month, and from dol. 37 to dol. 38 per month per capita is being spent for the opium which his body demands, plain arithmetic indicates that something is wrong somewhere. By its policy of control had monopoly, the British government has chosen to take the responsibility. Much has been written about the encouragement of opium smoking in north China by Japanese "agents provocateurs." While condemning this unscrupulous tactic, one should not lose sight of what a respectable Anglo-Saxon government is doing in Malaya.

The customary excuses for the government's policy are that it runs the trade to control it, that it uses the profits to keep taxes low, that it pours the proceeds into public works such as the excellent road system of the peninsula. These excuses are not unreasonable when government monopoly is compared with private enterprise. Under unregulated private initiative, nobody doubts that the opium business in Malaya would run to proportions which would quickly create a chaotic condition. The case would be worse than the present liquor trend in America, where every manufacturer is doing his level and unlevel best to create new markets.

However, the government of British Malaya has proved by its present policy that "it can control" the traffic. The alternative to government monopoly is not private enterprise. The alternative is complete prohibition such as is known in most countries of the world, is encouraged by the League of Nations and is being demanded by Malaya's most responsible citizens.

British Monopoly Of Traffic Mainly Responsible

(BY RICHARD TERRILL BAKER IN "THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY".)

The government's policy comes from one major fact. When a huge lump of the national income each year comes from opium, it is difficult for a government to become excited about prohibiting the sale of that same drug No one wants to bite the hand that feeds him. But the unmentioned part of the argument is that certain taxable elements in Malaya have been protected and untouched because of the large opium revenue. Rich with tin and rubber, British Malaya is one of the wealthiest countries in the world. It has been exploited to the limit by immigrants. The yearly value of its exports runs to £37,700,000. The gross exports in rubber for 1934 were a billion and a half pounds, worth £32,557,000, approximately three-fourths of the world's trade in rubber. Fifty thousand tons of tin were exported in 1934, valued at £11,284,000. British Malaya sold dol. 129,159,923 worth of its produce to the United States alone in 1935. Trade valued at a billion dollars a year passes through the port of Singapore, the seventh harbour of the world. The great planters and corporations are the men who keep the opium monopoly going. They have no desire to be taxed some nine or ten million dollars more per year than they are at present

Being an internal revenue of the government, the opium income bears scrutiny just like any other tax. The men who have pointed to the opium revenue as a means of keeping taxes low are deliberately misinforming the people. For the opium revenue itself "is" a tax. Opium smokers have paid excessive taxes for their folly, and it is they who have built the roads of Malaya. On surface examination again, this does not seem too unjust. However, who are the opium smokers?

The Poor Mulcted

At Christmas Island, one of the Straits Settlements, it has been estimated that every labourer is an opium smoker. Of the first 968 men to come to the Anti-Opium Clinic in Singapore for treatment, 844 were labourers and only 124 came from the better-class occupations. When it is considered that the clinic is a place where smokers go to be relieved of their habit, it is apparent that even the above figures do not give a fair ratio between the social levels, because the poor are always slow to seek out hospitalization.

A Singapore hawker whose monthly income could not possibly exceed dol. 25 was asked how he could afford to smoke four tubes of chandu a day—a total cost of dol. 31.20 a month. He replied, "I make my wife work as a gum sorter, and the children beg in the streets."

Opium revenue in British Malaya is almost solidly a tax upon the poor. These poverty-stricken, wretched, sick, dope-addicted men and women are the people who have built the country's roads—people who may by chance use the roads once or twice in a lifetime. The great planters and the mining corporations, who use the roads constantly, go free. The opium tax is grossly unfair. It takes advantage of a gnawing physical habit that can only be cured by medical treatment. It is not gauged to the people's ability to pay. It is not equal upon all factors in the population.

It falls heaviest upon the Chinese who live in Malaya. Of the registered and rationed smokers in the Straits Settlements, 54,100 are Chinese, sixty-one are Indians and fifty-six are Malays. A time-worn theory that opium is a necessity to the Chinese and has no malignant bodily effect is often used as an excuse for the traffic. As a matter of fact, in a recent census of Chinese immigrant opium smokers in Malaya, it was discovered that only 13 per cent. of them brought the habit with them and 69.85 per cent. acquired it in Malaya Obviously the habit is not a Chinaman's, but the government's, necessity.

What this means is that the government of British Malaya is financing from a quarter to a third of its yearly programme at the expense of poor Chinese at the same time it protects European exploiters and the more or less native Malays.

Encouraging Tuberculosis

Chronic opium smokers almost invariably are afflicted with diseases other than the drug habit. Either they have taken to opium to relieve them of pain, or the use of opium has produced the disease. Examination of opium cases almost always shows pulmonary tuberculosis, asthma, dysentery, beri-beri, heart and kidney diseases impotency, stomach ulcers, venereal diseases in great numbers and cases of pernicious anaemia and debility due to long years of opium intoxication

The correlation between opium smoking and tuberculosis is definitely positive. It has been traced to the unsanitary use of the pipe, the mouth breathing of opium smokers, oral sepsis which is certain to follow prolonged use of opium, the habitual spitting of the smoker, habits which opium smoking creates and which facilitate the breeding of tuberculosis bacilli, and the general lowering of bodily resistance. What is true of the breeding of tuberculosis through unclean habits of the smoker contributes to the spread of all germ diseases, such as colds and venereal diseases.

Nor is this effect of opium on the national health of the Chinese in British Malaya the full tale of its destructive power. Impoverishment, which the habit brings, throws opium definitely into the forefront of contributing factors to Malaya's social miseries. Wretched housing, filth, squalor, prostitution and poverty march hand in hand with opium.

Poverty Spread By Opium

Home conditions become more and more unbearable as the traffic mounts. One addict alone spent over dol. 86,000 for opium before he was cured of the habit. In a man's intense need for opium he becomes heartless, cruel and raging. The story of destroyed homes in Malaya can be told and retold. A 30-year-old Hokkien Chinese lived with his wife and three children at his parental home. The father, an old fishmonger, supported the entire family. The young man robbed his wife of all her trinkets and cash and when he tried to sell the iron bed in the house, upon which his wife and three children slept, the family insisted he go to the clinic for cure. Another wife remonstrated with her husband to give up the habit. He beat her, and in her agony she went to the government authorities. They told her flatly that opium smoking was not a crime and sent her to a Christian clergyman in the community.

"I am a Chinese of 48 years of age and am the father of eight children," wrote a gentleman to the editor of the Singapore "Sunday Times", not long ago. "At the age of 26 I contracted the opium habit. Since then I cared less and less for my family more and more for opium. I was workign in a local firm earning dol. 170 per month, but I spent about dol. 120 for opium every month. I have been smoking for 22 years and many friends told me that I was a hopeless addict. In 1929 I lost my job and by the end of 1933 I had spent, pawned and sold everything of value that we got. My children had to leave school long ago and my family had to work hard to keep the wolf from the door and to supply me with money to buy opium."

Drug Control And The League

What is being done to defeat the traffic? The League of Nations, through its opium commission, presents a strong bulwark against all use of drugs. Its records and its inquiries have forced the government into many reforms. But, on the other hand, many of the reports to the League are eye-washes, written in the hope that the world may read them and forget the real issue.

The British government has set up a widespread and excellent system of general hospitals and clinics throughout Malaya. But it is apparent that they are not being used to combat opium. Reporting to the League of Nations in 1933 the government indicated that six persons had been admitted for opium cures, four were discharged and two absconded! There is no instruction by the government as to the uses of opium, no associated medical or social services, no groups combating the traffic under government sponsorship, no scientific research done.

The best thing the government has done in recent years is the rationing and registration plan for all smokers. This plan has considerably reduced the number of buyers, but many people are charging that the traffic has not been reduced at all. The rationed smokers are becoming middlemen for unlicensed smokers. It is significant in the League's reports that, with all the reduced consumption that is claimed for Malaya's opium, the total supply in government stocks is kept the same from year to year.

Nowadays when one hears that a girl has taken a high dive one isn't sure whether it's off the diving board into a swimming pool or the troubled waters of matrimony.

HOW ANIMALS' EYES ARE TESTED

How are the eyes of animals tested? How can the dumb creatures be persuaded to tell us how far their sphere of vision extends? The method which has yielded satisfactory results is employed by an American scientist. He uses an upright cylinder just large enough to accommodate the creature being tested. On the walls of this cylinder are vertical stripes of black and white, in widths graded from 5 inches to a 16th of an inch, so arranged that only one stripe is presented at a time.

The walls are made to revolve slowly while the animal remains stationary. If he can see the stripe without difficulty his eyes will turn with it. The movement is repeated with smaller and smaller stripes until the animal fails to respond. That, claims the sight-tester, represents the creature's limit of vision.

Pleasant Homes

Covering Your Furniture With Glory

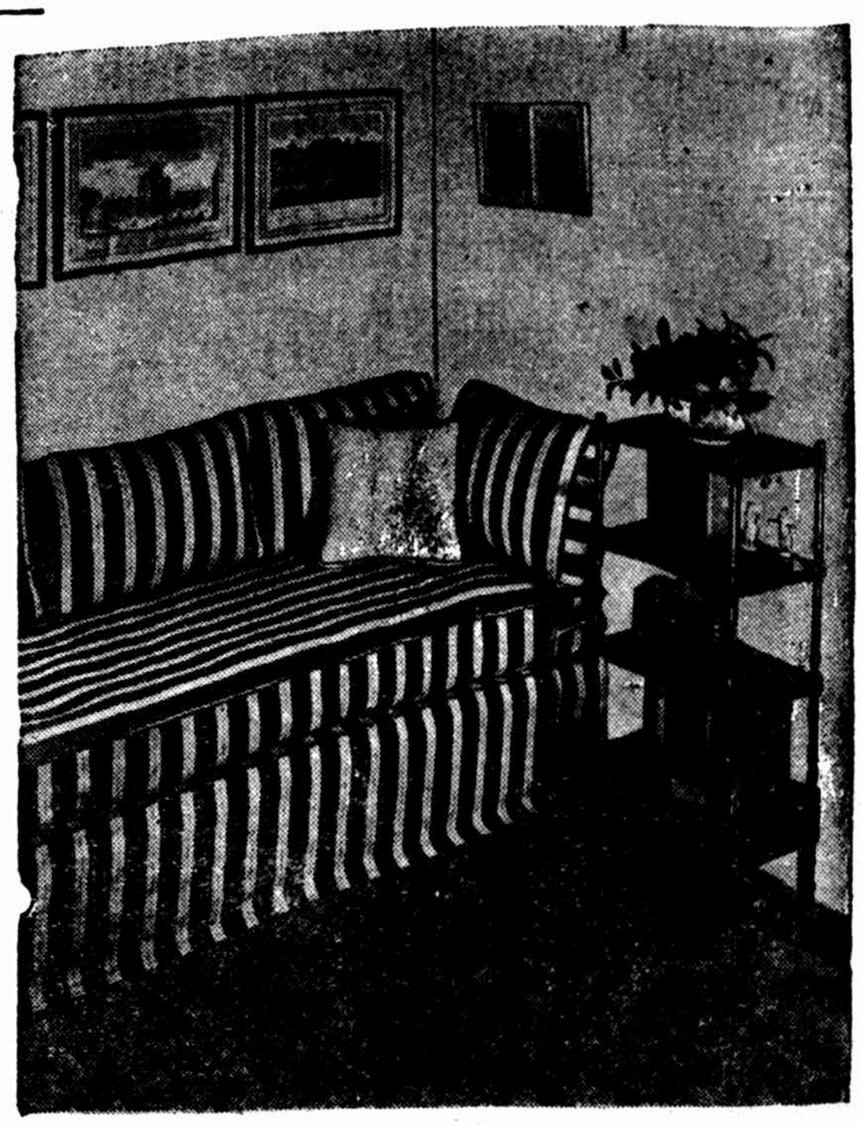
Upholstery Is Running Plainer As Walls And Rugs Get Fancier—Less Formal Fabrics Are In Favour—Trimmings Are Tricky

THE real news in the unholstery world is the removable cover not a slip cover but a regular attached upholstered cover that will come on and off for cleaning. The secret, of course, is in snaps and zips that attach the pieces of the cover to the frame of the chair, and the idea works quite as well for an all-upholstered chair as for the wood frame chair. When this becomes reality in our homes, we'll buy both summer and winter coverings when we buy the chair, quite as a matter of course, and there will be easy ways of re-ordering new covers for old chairs. However, this has only just been introduced to the trade, so it will be later in the fall before you can actually say "Send one out" What makes us mad is that no one thought of the idea long ago.

Fashion Trends

In the meantime, what about all the frayed and faded chairs in captivity that will have to "do" for quite a while to come? They need recovering, and most of us would like to perk them up a bit. Then there are the rest of us who will go to market for the good old tried and true upholstery covers that are sewed and tacked on the same as always. For fads may come and fads may go, but these continue to be favourites because of their good sitting. Our fashion points are meant to take in the world—of upholstery, so we hope you'll find here ideas that will fit your own particular problem.

Furniture coverings are going to be a bit plainer than they've been because walls and rugs are getting fancier. So you'll see many interesting plain-effect materials that will be as fine as silk for wall decorating. But of course if your floor and walls are plain or fairly so you'll still find plenty of flowered materials to bless yourself with. The plains will, however, steal the fashion picture, for they will emphasize new textures that are not so nubby and tweedy as formerly but of unusual surface effect. Sometimes this will be achieved by combinations of rayons with cottons, linens or wool.



Stripes are the rage in decorating just now and nothing is smarter than a sofa with cushions like this covered with a dynamic stripe. Then you can combine a subtle all over patterned carpet with it to advantage.

Stripes are literally everything in the figured world. Board stripes (up to six inches in width!), medium stripes, pin stripes. They afford the effect of pattern without seeming to clutter up the picture. They can be used to introduce complementary or matching colour, or just to introduce a dashing note of chic. So don't pass them up when you set out to shop for a new upholstery fabrics.

Floral designs are definitely trending toward smaller scale designs as a reaction from the huge motifs that have been the rage these past seasons. And there are rather formal classic medallions, a great many floral stripes and perfectly lovely all-over sprigged designs. Backgrounds include some fine deep reds, many amber-to-russet tans, a deep dull green, a gunmetal tone that seems to go with anything. In the light tone grounds white continues to hold its own. Pinks in the mauve-ish casts are still tops. The blues as usual take the centre of the stage, but they're grey—blues or warm deep—blues rather than the green—blues that have had things their own way so long.

The Loose Flounce

Trimmings lend glamour and individuality to upholstered furniture. And a loose flounce is smarter around the bottom than a fastened or pleated one. This loose flounce will be finished with braid and will often have kick pleats at the corners only. Or it will be scalloped and edged with fringe (preferably boucle in an uncut loop). Hollow brass ball fringes are going to be turning up too, says an important arbitor of decorative fashion, and the wood, glass and moss fringes are still going to be used with a flourish. They're unexpected and exciting on upholstered furniture, which is all the more reason for using them.

You'll find combinations of materials very much in—that is, a plaid for the seat and a plain for the rest of the piece. Also watch for shirred cushion tops on upholstered pieces for stylized rooms, because you're probably going to be seeing them about. Extra odd cushions in square, round or oblong shape continue to add fresh details to the decorative picture and to provide a way to introduce or accent a colour.

Long Enough

The main caution about upholstery is that the hale and hearty wear-like-iron materials aren't the whole show. They haven't the style that the less permanent materials have.....any more than clod-hopper shoes can compete with a trim pair of open-toed sandals, even if the clod-hoppers would wear out four or five of the cute little numbers. So don't go for the mohairs and brocatelles just because they are so sturdy. At least consider the lighter smarter fabrics that may have to be replaced before you're old and grey, for isn't everything that's gracious a bit more trouble? You wouldn't expect your fall suit to do for ever and aye, would you? Then why isn't two or three years long enough for furniture covering?

(Copyright)

ASTHMA ATTACKS

These nights of fighting for breath are terrible experiences—but typical of the asthmatic sufferer. A grateful sufferer writes: 'I can go to bed now, knowing I shall rest Before I started taking your wonderful medicine, I suffered agony for two years. I began to lose hope of ever being well again. Now I feel a different woman and ever so grateful, and full of praise and thanks to Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure. (Signed.) Mrs. A. H. Farnworth, nr. Bolton. DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE can relieve you as it has relieved thousands of others. It can end for ever those terrible choking sensations. 'I purchased a bottle', writes Mrs. R. R. of Norwich, 'and to my surprise after following the directions for one day I woke up on the Sunday morning and wondered what was the matter as I had no choking sensations'.

THE ROYAL PHYSICIAN who said he knew many people benefited by using Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure.

awoke him at night

NOW HE SLEEPS

PEACEFULLY WITHOUT GASPING FOR BREATH

Dr. Hair himself suffered all the agonies of asthma and devised the famous remedy 'Within twenty minutes of taking the first dose'. A. E. D., of Stonehouse, Plymouth, writes to us, 'I was a different man, with breathing restored almost to natural ..... I am proud to say that after taking the contents of two bottles I am completely cured, thanking the day I met Dr. Hair'. This letter and the two others quoted above were received in December 1937. Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure is proving as effective to-day as ever. The use of expectorants and reactionary drugs may bring temporary relief, but there is no substitute for this famous old remedy if you want permanent relief from suffering.

FURTHER PROOFS OF THE CURE

In March last year a lady of Title wrote: 'No words of mine can ever express the gratitude I feel towards Dr. Hair for his Asthma Cure, which has saved me life-long suffering'. Another lady writes: 'I can hardly express my surprise at the wonderful cure. If ever I see anyone suffering from asthma, I shall certainly recommend your wonderful cure.'

Dr. Hair's ASTHMA CURE

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Post Box No. 431, BOMBAY
Please send me the free 48-page book by Dr. B. W. Hair, M.D., with details of treatment Health Rules, Diet Suggestions and Testimonial

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

LOVE KILLS COLD GERMS

A French Doctor's Discovery

A French doctor living in Cologne, Germany, has discovered almost-a-cure for the common cold—get engaged.

Engaged couples he says, are not liable to colds to anything like the same extent as other people.

The excitement, he believes, builds up the resistance of the body to the attacks of germs.

A Page For Women

Bad Complexions: Their Causes And Remedies

(BY MRS. T. P. BHARUCHA)

BAD complexions, as a rule are caused by the neglect or the violation of some of the laws of health. Those little laws appear insignificant to many persons, but in reality are of the utmost importance to our health and well-being. Wrong diet, irregular habits, impure air, late hours of retiring to rest, and neglect of proper exercise are among those agencies which work evil against the health of the skin and the beauty of the complexion.

Of course, there is an old saying about turning green with jealousy; which is, indeed, somewhat figurative. It is an every day fact, that people grow pale and wan with some bitter disappointment, grief or anxiety, whilst constant worry wrinkles the skin.

Persons suffering from indigestion have their complexion dull and earthly. Generally the primary cause is of overfeeding, or habitually eating and drinking those things from which they should abstain. This sallow skin, may also arise from the sluggish action of the liver.

All who covet a good complexion should, as we have already hinted, pay great attention to the matter of their diet.

Tea and coffee, should be taken in moderation, while all alcoholic beverages, heavy wines and beers should be left alone. Also avoid pork, veal, lobsters, crabs, oysters and all kinds of shell fish. All starchy food should be eaten in great moderation. Pickles, Vinegar and all acid food and condiments ought to be entirely abstained from.

Cocoa and milk are conducive to softening and whitening the skin. If people were to eat fruits more frequently, they would save many doctors bills, and need no cosmetics to add artificial charms to the skin. Oranges, strawberries, apples, grapes, bananas, raisins and other fruits purify the blood brace up the nervous system, regulate the digestive organs, and bring a glow of health to the cheeks.

All kinds of green vegetables should be eaten plentifully; but potatoes, parsnips, and turnips are best eaten in moderation. Spinach is most excellent for improving the complexion and curing a disordered liver. It contains a large quantity of iron, which can be easily assimilated.

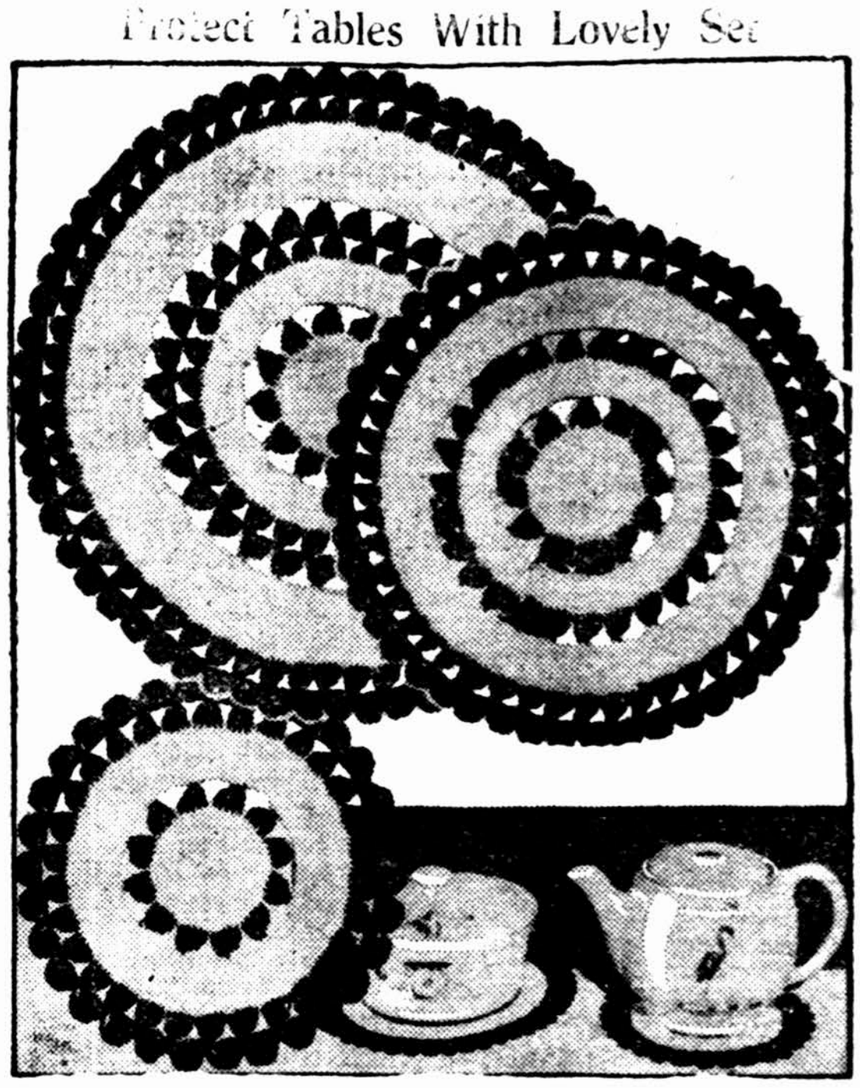
One of the secrets of a healthy, and consequently a good complexion is a free action of the pores of the skin. This can best be accomplished by frequent bathing, inhaling plenty of fresh air, and taking constant exercise

In regard to soap, care should be taken that only the purest kinds are used. Much injury is frequently caused to the skin by washing with bad soap; highly coloured and scented cakes are generally the worst offenders. The best soaps are curd, oatmeal, or glycerine,

The best skin lotion is a mixture of lemon juice and glycerine. Those who desire to use it should rub a little into the skin every morning after ablution. The lemon juice whitens whilst the glycerine softens the skin.

Another treatment for preserving the complexion, is the massage of the skin with cold cream, made from the best olive oil. Before retiring to rest at night the face should be well massaged with the cream, rubbing the cheeks upwards and towards the ears; that which is not absorbed by the skin can be removed with a soft linen napkin. This treatment nourishes the skin and induces a uniform plumpness.

Protect Tables With Lovely Set



ALL tables should be protected by well designed table mats such as these. Make them in any two shades to blend with the rest of your furnishings. The sizes are 7-1|2, 10 and 12 inches in diameter which make them very useful in every household. Table mats are perfect for gifts.

Can Women Live Together Without Quarrels?

Answer Is, Many Do

Men are always charging women with being unable to get along together under one roof wihout quarrelling. We must admit the soft impeachment. Why is this? Well, there are a score of reasons, but that's not the point; the point is, could men do any better under the same circumstances? I wonder.

Let's put it this way: Two women seem to be able to live harmoniously when each as her own special work. The arrangement might be, and often is, ideal when one stays at home to take care of the house and the other goes to work. It's when two women are under foot, as well as under the same roof, each messing into the small affairs of the other, that they get in one another's hair.

Leaving the big issues out of the question, let's look at one of the hundred and one little sins they commit—sins that are annoying and unnecessary.

There's the irritating little habit of doing something that has already been done by the other, as dusting, for instance. It is infuriating to do a thing, then have someone do it all over again. It doesn't necessarily mean that one hasn't done it well; it means that the offender is either determined to make work for herself, or that she wishes to convey the idea that the job hasn't been done well, or that she is unobserving and won't bother to ask about it.

I am thinking of two sisters who lived in a constant state of irritation just because of this. Silly? Definitely, but characteristic of the attitude of two women who, for some unfortunate reason, are forced into co-operative housekeeping. And that's only one

(Continued On Page 51)

AUSTRIAN WOMAN AND CHILDREN

(BY "MANJARI.")

Women in Austria to-day live in constant dread of the future. Each day brings with it some new hardships, some new terror. Food prices are rising, privileges and liberties are rapidly disappearing, even little children are being taken away from their mothers to be trained according to Nazi traditions. A mother has no right to influence her child's education now, and all Montessori-kindergarten schools have been closed and the books of Madame Montessori forbidden.

Little boys of eight are put into oraganisations drawn up on military lines and till late at night one can hear the little creatures being chased about by one command after another. Boys and girls alike have to do military drill on week days as well as Sundays, in fact there is very little schooling done these days. The mothers of these children look forward with growing anxiety to all this militarism.

But this is not the only way in which the children are suffering to-day. Homes are being broken up because formerly a large number of marriages took place between Aryans and Jews. Now, in order not to lose their jobs many officials have already asked for a divorce, and many hundreds more will be forced to do the same.

Women are being cut off from every contact, public life, work, every organisation for culture and even May Day, celebrations and have no longer the right to participate in anything any longer. The factories do not have any more meetings for the workers, but only roll-calls in which the 'men' have to line up and receive orders.

But resistance is growing among the women of Austria. At present they are making a timid stand against the new regime, but it does not mean that they are accepting their lot passively and calmly. They will protest, one may be sure, specially against the militarisation of their children

The improvement in my complexion was remarkable

... after I began using these DAGGETT & RAMSDELL *creams*

Once you have seen the wonderful improvement Daggett & Ramsdell's creams will make in your complexion you will never again be satisfied with any other face creams. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust and imparts a smooth finish to your powder and make-up. Start looking your loveliest through the daily use of Daggett & Ramdell's creams.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

The Mystic Web

(By "MASI")

IN the sweet hush of slowly awakening morning, when stillness reigned everywhere, Professor Hira Lal went forth upon his morning walk. He loved the life in the breathless air, gently laden with the mingled perfumes of unseen flowers, and felt extremely happy to taste the full charm of solitude. It was a Friday, and as the silver-grey dawn brightened steadily, every visible thing appealed to beauty-loving eyes with exquisite and irresistible charm, and the Professor walked along in the sweet freshness of the coming dawn in tranquil meditation. The road which he took strayed with a careless awkwardness through a wild maze of beauty, till at last, recoiling abruptly, as it were upon its own steps, it stopped short at the entrance of a garden, a place of desolation which Nature seemed to have claimed for her own and made extremely charming. Scarcely had the Professor stepped into that scene of unrestrained growth, than his movement was suddenly arrested by a shrill cry which assailed his sharp ears. He held his breath and looked round, but could see nobody in sight, much less any house nearby. Putting it down to his own fancy, he continued his steps when he again heard the same cry. There was no mistaking this time, and it was the cry of a child! His heart beat thickly as he hastened towards the place whence the cry came. He had to pass through an avenue of bushes and when the path turned abruptly he espied in a corner beneath the thickest tufts a neat little bundle, very nicely packed, and which on being opened revealed a fine boy, who appeared by his looks to be eight or ten months old. He took the crying child in his arms, and again turned round to see if there was any one in sight but could find nobody. Half an hour's wandering hither and thither and shouting proved of no avail, while the need for feeding the child became foremost. So he hastened to his house carrying the over-starved child in his arms.

Everything was done to comfort the little boy, and when he slept snugly in the tiny bed prepared for him, the professor repaired to the Police headquarters and related his morning experience to the Senior Superintendent of Police, who happened to be his best friend.

"A child found in the Municipal garden," repeated the Superintendent. Why? it might perhaps belong to those Circus people who left that spot yesterday."

"Perhaps," said the Professor. "Where are they now?"

"They are now in Tanjore, but I shall send them a message".

Here he rang for his clerk and dictated a message to be telegraphed.

"In the meantime what do you wish me to do with the child," asked the Superintendent the moment the clerk had left.

"Of course it can be with me, if you have no objection," answered the Professor with a slight hesitation.

"But....." suddenly stopped the Superintendent and laughed.

The Professor who had long outworn his day was a childless widower, and lived alone, and the Superintendent wondered how he could manage to keep the infant in the absence of a woman's aid.

"It's all right", said the Professor, who understood his friend immediately. "I can manage." And left.

* * * *

Days rolled on and the Professor found himself quite happy with the child, which was turned adrift into the world without either the aid of a father's care or a mother's love. How he employed two servant maids to look after the child; how he spent his leisure hours with the child; how he feasted his eyes on the child whenever it laughed and clapped its little hands are too delicate for description, and will perhaps make the narrative too long. Suffice it to say that he was no longer lonely. Every hour had its surprise. Every few minutes had their cause for wonder. Bathing, dressing, undressing, and feeding the child became a perpetual delight to him.

"Is he not wonderful" he asked his friends who visited him, and was greatly thrilled whenever the infant tongue uttered the word 'Pa'. It was so sweet to possess a living thing, whose little wants could all be satisfied by him and whose little heart could love him and him only. In a word the child became everything to the childless widower!

The reply from the Circus Company did not come for a long time, but when received it read: "Thanks No Child Left Behind."

The Superintendent suggested inserting an advertisement in the local papers, and it was accordingly done, but it could throw no light on the affair. Of course it followed as a necessary result, that the Professor was asked to hand over the child to some orphanage.

Orphanage! The child which had become everything to him to be given away! It was too much for the old man and he applied to the local magistrate for the adoption of the child, which was readily granted.

Thus Shanker came to be adopted by Professor Sitapathi Iver, and brought up as a boy of refined manners and culture. He was so well shaped, his face and manner were so becoming, he was so mild and yet so firm in his language that nobody could help admiring him.

It was at the age of fourteen that Shanker had the shock of his life, when the Professor passed away as he had lived, peacefully, slowly, without pain and without pain and without excitement. On his benefactor's death Shanker found that the old man had bequeathed in his favour all that he had possessed in the world, and that provided him with an annual income of some three thousand rupees! The Will gave out the name of one of the trusted colleagues of the late Professor as the boy's guardian.

* * * *

Chance and coincidence play curious pranks with human affairs, and one of the most obvious facts of daily experience is that the merest trifle, occurring in the most haphazard way, will often suffice to change the whole intention and career of a life for good or for evil. Something of this kind happened to Shanker when he came to join the First Year Science Class in the College. He had among his College mates a girl, the grace of whose personality and the intellectual phases of mind had developed in her a beauty of face and form which was rare, subtle and elusive, and though she was not conscious of it herself, she had that compelling attraction about her which few can resist,—a fascination far greater than mere physical perfection. Sheila, as she was called, was the only daughter of the Government Advocate of that town. From the day Shanker met her they became very good friends. They were both extremely keen on their studies and were equally intelligent. Sheila liked Shanker, and he, in his turn, found interest and amusement in talking to a girl who showed such a fresh, simple and unwordly nature, united to intelligence and perception far beyond her years. They walked together, talked together and discussed anything from religion to morality, and in course of time became inseparables. Shanker became her ideal of what a real young man should be: straightforward, clean, honest and sincere; while he considered her friendship as a trust so precious and priceless that he often thought that the undivided truth and fervour of his life would poorly acknowledge its worth. Revelation of a great alteration manifested in their life as time passed on, despite their utmost efforts to hide them. Their hearts understood each other, there was no longer any secret between them; both tasted, for the first time, the pleasure of loving with the blossom of sensibility which is the purest essence of the soul.

* * * *

How the rumour arose that "Sheila would one day marry that young man whose parentage is unknown" no one could tell. The fact remained that it was known, whispered among the old, discussed among the young, and Sheila's parents could not pretend to understand or to approve of it. When the family name was confronted with a besmirching publicity, the Dewan Bahadur, Sheila's father, saw that he must act one way or the other, and that no half measures could serve in such a situation.

He had imagined that the proud character of his daughter would be added to his own—would be merged into it and exalted his greatness. He had never entertained the possibility of its arraying itself against him. And now, when he found it rising at him, this pride of his, instead of withering, or hanging down its head beneath the shock, put forth new shoots, became more concentrated and intense that it had ever been before. Proud he desired that she should be, but she must be proud of, not against him. He had been long communing with these thoughts, when one evening he sought her in her own room after she had returned from College. Eager to know the truth, he pressed her so hard that she confessed she loved Shanker passionately.

"Sheila," said her father, "youth has many generous impulses which do not last; and that among them are some, which, being gratified, become only the more fleeting. Above all, I think, that if a girl of your position marries a man on whose name there is a stain, which, though it originates in no fault of his, may be visited by cold and sordid people upon him and upon her children also; and made the subject of sneers against her: she may—no matter how generous and good her nature is—one day repent of the connection she formed in early life; and he may have the pain and torture of knowing that she does so.

Sheila's heart was heavy—the hopes and ambitions she had cherished seemed all crushed at one blow.

"Father!" she spoke with constraint. "You don't understand. I cannot give him up."

"You think so now," retorted the old man.

"And ever will," came the prompt answer from her.

With his little knowledge of religion, which was mostly comprised of false conclusions deduced from misunderstood texts, the Dewan Bahadur threatened his daughter with all the penalties of Hades if she acted contrary to his wishes. The vigorous allocation, to which he treated his daughter whenever symptoms of insubordination appeared in her, ended with the following note of warning:—

"If you still think that you cannot do without Shanker. I cannot but think that you are 'dead' to me!"

Women's sense of indignity became foremost and Sheila blurted out: "'I would rather prefer that!"

Why she said that, what she meant by it, she knew neither when she spoke nor after. It was truism almost preposterous but its effect was startling. The Dewan Bahadur left her without any further word of advice.

"I would rather prefer that!"

(Continued On Page 53)

A DENTIST PREPARED THIS Special TOOTHPASTE to avoid the dangers of PYORRHEA

4 out of 5 adults have Pyorrhea—diseased gums. That's why dentists say "don't just clean your teeth. That is only half the job. Guard gums, too, with FORHAN'S."

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"I could only afford to take half the course."

Sports Jottings

From Here — — And There

W. I. F. A.'s SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Western India Football Association, Limited, held their Annual Dinner at the Cricket Club of India, Limited, a few days ago. Several speeches were made in eulogising the services of the W. I. F. A. and their critics, particularly the Press, came in for a good bit of criticism. Everybody connected with football in Bombay would admit that the W. I. F. A. has done a lot for the game during the twenty-eight years of its existence. To-day it would be to deny the very existence of the Cooperage in Bombay! I yield to none in my appreciation of the services rendered by this Association to Bombay's football. At the same time, I would be failing in my duty to Bombay and to the Association itself if I did not point out its errors and suggest ways for remedying them. At the dinner I had promised to give a suitable reply to the various conditions in a special article. I am taking this earliest opportunity to do so.

JASDENWALLA'S INDIGNATION

In proposing the toast of the W. I. F. A. my friend Abu Jasdenwalla, told us how much the British Government was doing in Britain for the physical development, recreation and sport of the nation. He cited the examples of France, Germany, America, and other countries where sport has found special support from their respective Governments. France has actually got a Ministry for sport. What has our Government done in this direction? he asked. Absolutely nothing, he answered himself. There is a crying need for more playgrounds in this City as in other parts of the province. But our Government appears to be disinterested in the matter. In righteous indignation, Jasdenwalla declared that we should "rise in revolt" against the Government if it did not remove our longfelt want in this direction. I felt rather amused at rhetoric, although I fully sympathised with his feelings.

A CONTRAST

I was not quite sure which Government he was directing his attacks against—the Central of the Provincial. The British Government has been doing much for the physical welfare of the people in Britain, but they have done mighty little for the people of India although they have had the full control of India's purse, for nearly two hundred years! Even now they hold the key to our exchequer. If the attack was directed towards the local Government. Jasdenwalla knows that the Congress has been put into power only recently and they cannot be expected to perform a miracle overnight—especially in view of the fact that the former Governments have left legacies which are very heavy for them to shoulder. Jasdenwalla evidently forgot that the Congress Ministry has already made a beginning in the direction of promoting compulsory physical education among the school-going children and providing recreation grounds to the public. No doubt it is a very small beginning. But with a crippled finance they cannot be expected to do as much as we desire at once.

CORPORATION TO BLAME

Our attacks should be really directed against our Municipality. They have failed in their duties miserably. Instead of providing playing fields, parks and recreation grounds in abundance, they have built on every available space, with the result that we have a highly congested city with very few playing grounds, parks and open spaces. Even now this policy has not seen a marked change. They want more and more money for their extravagant schemes. But for the most important and vital purpose of the promotion of health of the citizens they have no money. I have taken every opportunity of writing and speaking on this vital subject for many years. Unfortunately they have fallen on deaf ears so far. However, I do visualise a day in the near future when this old order will change and a new orientation of policy will be established in the Corporation.

HENRICH'S APOLOGIA.

The President, Mr. A. C. Henrichs expressed himself in the same strain when dilating on the difficulties of the W. I. F. A. in running their tournaments. If they had more grounds they would surely have been able to finish the Rovers much quicker, he said, to the satisfaction of all. I am sure I fully realise their difficulty. But what I cannot understand is why the grounds available at present are not made full use of. The B. P. H. A., A. F. I. and the St. Xavier's grounds offer excellent fields for playing off the tournaments as quickly as they do in Calcutta. I know the financial aspect of the question has to be considered seriously. But I do feel that it is not insoluble. What is wanted is harmonious relationship between the various bodies who control these grounds and the W. I. F. A. The reasons applicable to football can be applied cent. per cent. to hockey as well. Will the W. I. F. A. get a move on before the next season is at hand?

BOTTOMLESS CHANGES!

The Press has been accused of many uninformed criticisms against the W. I. F. A. I take it that I am one of those critics. We were assured in all seriousness by the President that the teams which were invited from upcountry to participate in the Rovers Tournament were recommended by their local associations. If they did not come up to 'our' expectations, it was not certainly the fault of the W. I. F. A.! may I, in all humility, point out that the judgment of the local associations was limited to their local standard and was not measured in the All-India scale? For instance, the Tumbucktoo Association may confidently recommend their local champions for a World Competition, but that does not necessarily mean that their nominees have reached the World standard. It is for the Tournament Committee to use their discretionary powers in this respect.

INJUDICIOUS INVITATIONS

Then again the W. I. F. A. had last year's experience to base their opinions on the outside teams. Surely they did not consider all the teams which paid us a visit last year, worthy of and then costly invitation this season! My chief objection was, however, against inviting too many teams from such centres as were not reported for top class football. Henrichs did not explain why three teams were invited from the Frontier and two each from Quetta and Delhi. If one team was invited from each of these centres, their liability would have been reduced considerably and the duration of the tournament lessened appreciably.

FAULTY SEEDING

My criticisms against the draw and the faulty seeding were left untouched. I take it that the authorities have realised their mistake. In future they should see to it that Indian and Military teams are fairly distributed in each quarter so as to make the engagements as attractive and interesting as possible. The meeting of two Indian teams or two military teams between themselves does not evoke as much interest and enthusiasm as it would when the parties are of different nationalities. There is no question of racialism in it. It is a friendly rivalry which serves to raise the matches to a sort of international status. Inter-provincial contests are also healthier than inter-communal battles. So the former should be encouraged at the expense of the latter.

IS IT BUSINESSLIKE

The President tried to defend the high gate charges by stating that 50,000 people had paid in to occupy the three-anna stands during this season. That is exactly my point. While the lowest class was packed from day to day the higher classes remained almost empty or thinly populated. What I contended from the very beginning was that if the charges were lowered at the main stands they would have been crowded every day. Is it not a thousand times better to have a 'house full' every day at a cheap price than empty seats at a high charge? Drops go to make an ocean. So nickels can make a big pile. Evidently the powers-that-be do not believe in this good old maxim. But I ask them as responsible businessmen whether they would stick to their price if their wares refuse to sell or they would reduce it according to the condition of the market.

DUTY OF THE PRESS

Then there is the question publicity. The authorities complained that they did not receive adequate support from the press. Is it the fault of the Press? They should ask themselves why they are not receiving the amount of support they had before. The reason is obvious. If they do not accept the suggestions of the Press—at any rate, those that are reasonable— they cannot expect their wholehearted support. The Press cannot reduce themselves to the position of big drums for them. They are bound to criticise. It is their public duty to point out the mistakes of the authorities, so that they may mend their ways. From the above it will be seen that the criticisms levelled at the W. I. F. A. were not ill-informed or biased. The public have shown in unmistakable terms their disapproval of the steps taken by the Association and the up-country teams are likely to do so from next year One month and a half is too long a period to conduct a tournament of an All-India character. Until they can arrange for more playing grounds, they should restrict the number of entries to reasonable limits, say up to twenty-five, and that too among the cream of Indian football both Civil and Military.

B. F. R. A.'s WEAK CASE

Lastly, I must refer to the refereeing. The Honorary Secretary of the B. F. R. A., L. Hibbert, gave vent to his feelings in strong language. He wound up his peroration in accusing the press with ignorance of the rules of the game. I am afraid this is the last argument one employs when he has no better to stand by. He complained that there were only 21 men on the active list who had to supervise a huge number of games in different parts of the City. Has he ever asked himself why more persons do not volunteer to take up the duties of refereeing and why several others have shipped away from their ranks? There is a great discontent among them for the manner the duties are apportioned. It is stated that juniors are not encouraged to officiate in matches at the Cooperage, even when they are better than the "Old Gonies." The gallant band who have taken upon themselves the whole burden of supervision, deserve our compliments. But it is time Hibbert and Co. looked ahead and divested themselves of some of their heavy responsibilities and transferred them upon younger shoulders.

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U. P. Poultry Association Lucknow —Poultry training classes. The session for training commences from 5th October, 1938. It is the only institution that gives training in Poultry Husbandry on up-to-date lines. For full particulars apply to the Poultry Expert. (9479).

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Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations —Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10637).

247. ADVERTISING AGENTS

Advertiser requests the local advertising Agents or interested persons to refer him for matters relating to some Publicity campaign. Box No. 9490, "Bombay Chronicle."

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All Varieties Mango, Lichee Grafts & other fruit plants, healthy & genuine requiring immediate plantation, fruitable next year. 5 years old @ Rs. 25|- 3 years old @ Rs. 20|-; 2 years old @ Rs. 15|- per doz. respectively. Advance essential. Catalogue with guidance free on demand. Superintendent, Maharaja Nursery, Darbhanga. (10796).

Peasants, Emancipated By State, Stand Solidly Behind Govt.

France And Russia Will Defend Czech Democracy At All Costs, Says Parulekar

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 15.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, member, Servants of India Society returned home recently after attending the International Labour Conference at Geneva as an Indian Labour Delegate. He also toured round Czechoslovakia, France, England and some other countries of Europe

Interviewed on his impressions gathered during his European tour, Mr. Parulekar stated: "I was most profoundly impressed with the courage and indomitable determination of the people of Czechoslovakia to fight against Fascism during a few weeks' stay in that country. Two tremendous reforms were enforced in that country after the new State was inaugurated by the Treaty of Versailles.

Firstly, the new Government confiscated the big land estates and distributed them among the cultivating tenants and landless workers. These small peasants stand like a solid phalanx behind the State, in its fight against Hitler's aggression, more particularly because they feel that their lands would be returned to the big Zamindars in the event of a Fascist victory.

"Secondly, the whole army was re-organised placed on a most efficient foot and armed with the most modern weapons of warfare. Besides the army is infected with the spirit of the peasantry in its inveterate hatred of Fascisms as the soldiers are mostly drawn from the village people. The zealous militancy of the commanders and rank and file of the army could be judged from the fact that the extraordinary mobilisation of May 21 was carried out overnight spontaneously without the consent and even the knowledge of the Cabinet. The President Dr. Benes alone knew about it

"And it is now generally agreed that this mobilisation held up Hitler's plans of lighting attack on the Sudeten territory.

"I was also gratified to see that the people of this country were interested in Indian conditions more profoundly than any others in the whole of Europe. Nowhere else did I find common men and women so inquisitive about our economic and political struggles".

Asked about the chances of securing Russian help for this country, Mr. Parulekar said: "Yes, Russia and France stand solidly with Czechoslovakia to-day. In fact Prague takes counsel with Moscow and Paris before taking all important decisions. Of course you don't hear much about Russian mobilisation to-day but you may take it that the Russian army will march into Czechoslovakia via Roumania within 24 hours of the declaration of war.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE

"I may add here that the exhibition of Russian strength and firmness in dealing with Japan has increased its prestige immensely and all talks of Japanese intervention in a European conflict are heavily discounted to-day in the Chancelleries of Europe.

Coming to France Mr. Parulekar stated: "I was deeply impressed with the organisation and militancy of the French working class. I attended a railwaymen's Conference which lasted four days. Every resolution was thoroughly discussed by the workers and every militant speech was not only loudly applauded every few minutes but was interrupted by the mass singing of the "International" from time to time. The pity is that the peasants of France are rather conservative. Otherwise you would have seen a socialist revolution in France long ago.

IN ENGLAND.

Lastly Mr. Parulekar dealt with England:

"Thanks to the leftist propaganda raging over many years past, the atmospliere is surcharged with an anti-war and anti-fascist spirit. Indeed the working class and labour solidarity is getting so strong that its pressure is being felt over by Mr. Neville Chamberlain who is being denounced as the friend of Hitler and Franco.

"During my visit to Glasgow which can boast of the most militant workers in the country, I was delighted to see a Labour Club which has a Cinema house for exhibiting left films including Chinese and Spanish wars and a theatre which presents left dramas of absorbing interest. I wonder when we shall have a similar institution in our most progressive towns like Calcutta and Bombay".

STUDENTS RESORT TO FIGHT

SRINAGAR, Sept. 16.

Ugly scenes of Kashmiri and non-Kashmiri quarrel were witnessed to-day among the students of the Sri Pratab College, Srinagar when a fight between Punjabi and Kashmiri students culminated in a riot.

Lathis and brickbats were freely used, resulting in several students being injured, some of them seriously.

Principal Ibrahim and Prof. Madan were attacked while trying to intervene and pacify the students.

The District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police with a party of police rushed to the scene of occurrence on receipt of the news and restored order with the help of the Principal and Prof Brijkrishnen.

The College has been closed for four days and an investigation by the Police has started. The motive for the riot is not known.—United Press.

Fourth President Of Travancore Congress

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 16.

Mr. R. Vasudevan Pillai, Third President of the Travancore State Congress, who was arrested today has nominated Mr. A J. John, M.L.A., advocate, as his successor.—United Press.

Rival Parties Create Disturbance: Police On Scene

Scenes of confusion and disorder marked the meeting of youths convened, at the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday, by the Young Men's Parsi Association, Bombay.

Some time before the meeting was scheduled to begin two rival parties occupied seats opposite to each other. The moment one of the members proposed a chairman for the meeting, the rival party began to create disturbance and one of their members proposed another name.

It was with some difficulty that one of the two men took the chair but the youths were in no mood to let him transact business. A small crowd kept on shouting and otherwise creating scenes. This state of things continued for some time. The presence of a police sergeant, who entered the hall, had the desired effect and the youths soon disappeared.

War Menace In Europe Sidetracks Federation Issue

Britain Angling For India's Support

Simla Conferences With Individual States' Ministers

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A great deal of mystery shrouds the talks now going on between the Viceroy and individual Ministers of Indian States.

ORIGINAL IDEA

The original idea had been that a kind of series of round table conferences should be held, the participants being the Political Department of the Government of India and representatives of Indian States.

NEW TURN

For reasons which have not been made known to the public, the idea has undergone a change. And instead of group talks, they are having individual talks.

INTRIGUING ARRANGEMENT

IT MAY BE OF MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST TO THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET TO KNOW THAT THE TIMINGS OF THE VARIOUS INTERVIEWS WITH THE VICEROY HAVE BEEN SO ARRANGED AS TO PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF ONE STATE'S MINISTER MEETING ANY OTHER STATE'S MINISTER IN SIMLA!

BRITAIN TO PLACATE CONGRESS FOR HELP IN EVENT OF WAR?

It may be taken for granted that no Minister will exchange views with his contemporaries. The truth is that Indian States by virtue of treaty obligations to the Paramount Power, can exchange views with one another, only through the agency of the Government of India's all-powerful Political Department, which really is the associated Foreign Department of Indian States in general. It is a curious position, nevertheless, it is a grim factor, which has to be borne in mind in assessing the talks now going on in Simla

WHY THIS CHANGE?

What could have contributed to a change in the original programme? It had been advertised pretty widely that the object of the proposed series of round table conferences was to come to a final understanding in regard to the Instruments of Accession to Federation.

Why then have they made this remarkable change? In the absence of an authoritative declaration from the powers-that-be, it is difficult to point precisely to the particular cause.

But those in the know of things aver that the change in the originally scheduled programme should have been due to only one reason, namely, the impending war in Europe!

When one thinks about it, one will realise that this theory is not so absurd as it strikes one in the first instance.

Now let me piece together the various considerations in this respect and arrive at the result.

The Congress has been avowing that it cannot help Britain in the event of the latter entering into any world war. The reasons advanced by the Congress are too well-known to need reiteration.

Placating Congress

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, IT MAY BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED WILL GO THEIR UTMOST TO PLACATE THE CONGRESS IN REGARD TO FEDERATION PROVIDED THEY ARE ASSURED OF CONGRESS SUPPORT IN THE EVENT OF A CATACLYSM.

In the meanwhile, however, Britain obviously wants to sound the States' opinion. Will the States be willing, as in the last War, to come to Britain's aid in the event of another War? That appears to be the purpose at any rate the main purpose—of the present Simla talks.

If it were not, there was hardly any need for individual consultations instead of the original plan for group, if not collective, consultations.

SECRETIVE METHODS

It is probably felt that group or collective conferences are likely to give an opportunity to individual States to develop a Congress complex. In that event, the whole atmosphere may be changed to Britain's disadvantage. Individual consultations, on the other hand, will help the preservation of the present policy of absolute secrecy in regard to individual States' foreign relations with the Paramount Power or with other States through the agency and with the aid of the latter

FEDERATION ISSUE

I do not suggest that the Federation question is not being canvassed at all. His Excellency must be talking that question too. It admits of no doubt, however, that

FEDERATION AS A LIVE ISSUE IS RECEDING TO THE BACKGROUND IN VIEW OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Even as a subsidiary issue, it is of no practical interest to the Britisher save as an aid to secure India's willing participation in any war in which Britain may be involved.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR

In this light, therefore, it appears safe enough to indulge in the prediction that, in the event of a War

EVERYTHING WILL BE DONE TO PLACATE THE CONGRESS IN REGARD TO FEDERATION;

NO ATTEMPT WILL BE SPARED TO INTEREST INDIA AND INDIAN STATES IN FINANCING AND OTHERWISE HELPING GREAT BRITAIN IN HER WAR EFFORTS;

EVEN IF WAR BREAKS OUT AND THEY DECIDE TO PLACATE INDIA, FEDERATION WILL BE UNLIKELY TO BE INAUGURATED BY THE KING AS IS NOW BEING PLANNED.

The last question, however, depends on the duration of the war if and when it does break out.

I shall revert to the question in a subsequent issue.

NEW ASSAM MINISTRY

Personnel Of Congress Cabinet Announced

SHILLONG: Sept. 17.

Just at 5-30 p.m. Gopinath Bardoloi, Congress Leader in the Assam Assembly, left for Government House with the National Flag flying on the bonnet of his car to submit to H. E. the Governor the list of his Cabinet:—

The personnel of Mr. Bardoloi's Cabinet as selected is as under:—

Mr. G. N. BARDOLOI (Congress); Chief Minister.

Mr. I. FAKRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Congress).

Babu K. AMINI KUMAR SEN (Surma Valley, Independent).

Babu ASHOY KUMAR DAS (Surma Valley, Scheduled Caste), ex-Minister, second Saadulla Cabinet.

Mr. RAMNATH DAS (Assam Valley, Scheduled Caste).

Mr. RUPNATH BRAHMA (Assam Valley Tribal).

Mr. ALI HYDER KHAN, ex-Minister, first Saadulla Cabinet.

The eighth Minister will be selected later on.

CONSULTATIONS

Prior to the final selection of the personnel of the Cabinet with Mr. Bardoloi, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member, Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, had long telephonic consultation with Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Mr. Bardoloi has not yet returned from Government House.—A.P.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT THIS EVENING?

(LATER).—Mr. Bardoloi returned from the Government House after about two hours' interview with H.E. the Governor. On his return the "Associated Press" was informed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad that Mr. Bardoloi had submitted the names of five Hindu members of his proposed Cabinet, namely: (1) Gopinath Bardoloi, (2) Mr. Kamini Kumar Sen, (3) Mr. Akshay Kumar Das, (4) Mr. Ramnath Das, (5) Mr. Rupnath Brahma, out of the list he had taken with him. The names of the three Muslims Ministers will be submitted to His Excellency tomorrow, in consultation with various Muslim Party leaders, and it is likely that the formal announcement of the constitution of the Cabinet will be made by to-morrow evening.

The new Ministry, it is understood, will take oaths of office and allegiance on Monday.—A.P.

EARLIER.

SHILLONG, Sept. 16.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, leader of the Assembly Congress Party will meet the Governor at 3 p.m. to-morrow and submit the final list of the personnel of his Cabinet.

All the party leaders in the Assam Assembly interviewed Subhas Bose and discussed with him the present situation and the formation of the Ministry and problems connected with the province. Sir Muhammad Saadullah Khan also interviewed Moulana Abul Kalam Azad in the evening.—United Press.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO SUBHAS

SHILLONG, Sept. 16.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, arrived here by car from Sylhet to-day and was loudly cheered by waiting crowds all along the route. At Umtyngar a large procession was formed consisting of a number of decorated cars. The procession arrived at Shillong Cantonment in the afternoon amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram", "Gandhiji-ki-Jai" and "Rashtrapati-ki-Jai."

Meanwhile an enormous crowd had collected at Bura Bazar and in front of the Assembly, where an official reception to the first Congress President visiting Assam's capital was accorded. The President's car arrived at 1-15 p.m. at Ashley Hall Congress Camp, and was greeted by the vast concourse with shouts of "Bande Mataram" and other slogans. Mr. Bose was garlanded by the Hon. Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, and many others.

The Congress President told the Associated Press at Umtyngar that he had a pleasant journey and enjoyed the view of the hills and dales very much.—A. P.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS AND MARCH AHEAD

Subhas Bose's Advice To Shillong Public

SHILLONG, Sept. 16.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose addressed a mammoth public meeting in the evening when several addresses of welcome were presented to him.

Replying to the welcome addresses Mr. Bose declared that freedom was wanted not merely for the fact that it was our birth right, but because Indians wanted to live as men and women and not merely as so many cattle.

He referred to the achievements of the Congress in this connection and said that whether they liked it or not, whether they regarded as good or bad institution, the Indian National Congress was the only political organisation in the country which was trying for more than fifty years past to achieve this freedom.

Dealing with the scheme of provincial autonomy, he observed that it could not solve the burning problems of the country, namely poverty, disease and unemployment.

He also reminded the audience of the imperative necessity of resisting Federation. He surveyed the international situation at great length and appealed to all to rally round the Congress banner and march ahead as a disciplined army to attain "Purna Swaraj" at no distant date.—United Press.

Lord Stanley For England

WINNIPEG, Sept. 16.

Lord Stanley is leaving for Quebec and expects to sail for England on September 24.—Reuter.

New Zealand General Elections

WELLINGTON, Sept. 16.

Mr. Savage, Premier of New Zealand, has announced that the general election will be held on October 15.—Reuter.

CABINET PARLEYS FOR OVER 5 HOURS

Premier And Runciman Submit Statements

MM. Daladier And Bonnet Flying To London This Morning

LONDON: Sept. 17.

The British Ministers assembled at 11 o'clock at what is likely to prove a momentous Cabinet meeting. The Premier will make a full statement on his conversation with Herr Hitler. Lord Runciman is also present at the meeting. Crowds collected early.

The Premier agreed to receive a deputation of the National Council of Labour later in the day.

The King will remain in the vicinity of London during the week-end.

The Dean of Westminster announced that the period for the Abbey to remain open day and night for continuous intercession has been extended till further notice.—Reuter's Special.

MOMENTOUS CABINET MEETING

LONDON: Sept. 17.

The Cabinet deliberated for two and a half hours before dispersing for lunch. It is intimated that Ministers will resume sitting at 3 p.m. Lord Runciman left Downing Street early by a side-door, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he lunched with His Majesty.

It is understood that the deliberations were largely taken up by long statements by the Premier and Lord Runciman on their respective missions.

The members of the Cabinet are believed to have regarded the Premier's talk with Herr Hitler as helpful and to have created an atmosphere of cautious optimism.

DALADIER & BONNET FOR LONDON

The Cabinet resumed deliberations at 3 p.m. It is officially confirmed that M. Daladier and M. Bonnet have been invited to London as soon as possible.

MEETING ENDS AT 17-38 HOURS

The Cabinet meeting ended at 17-38 p.m.—Reuter's Special.

GOING TO LONDON BY AIR

PARIS.—M. Daladier and M. Bonnet are proceeding to London by air, to-morrow morning.

ANTI-CZECH MOVE IN VIENNA

VIENNA, Sept. 16.

Sixteen leading members of the Czechoslovak Settlement here are reported to have been arrested. Anti-Czech demonstration occurred in the twelfth district of Vienna. Demonstrators smashed the windows of the Czech technical school.—Reuter.

NEW GRAF ZEPPELINE'S FIRST TRIAL

BERLIN Sept. 17.

The new Graf Zeppelin set out from Friedrichshaven in ideal weather this morning on its first extended trial lasting 24 hours. Dr. Hugo Eckener is commanding the ship and there are 85 on board.—Reuter

Sudeten Dist. Must Join Reich

Only Possible Solution According To Germany, Says "Times"

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Whatever may be the final issue of the present crisis the Berchtesgaden Conference has already produced one solid momentous result for which Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler each deserves his share of the credit declares the "Daily Telegraph."

It has set a pause to the headlong impetuosity of events and gained an invaluable respite for reflection, negotiation and sane counsel.

The paper deprecates dissemination of ill-formed rumour and untimely disclosures and adds there is no question of Governments preparing "faits accompli" behind the back of public opinion either here or elsewhere.

The "Times" says that it indeed is evident from the behaviour of the German public that success of the "peace mission" is as ardently desired there as it is here, though it must be borne in mind that in German eyes a settlement of the Czech-Sudeten dispute is now only a question of method and not objective, for it is generally considered there that the one possible solution is the inclusion of the Sudeten population within the Reich.—Reuter

CHAMBERLAIN SEES LABOUR LEADERS

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Although the Cabinet concluded the day's lengthy deliberations at 17-38 Mr. Chamberlain had other engagements to fulfil.

Within an hour of the Ministers' dispersal, he saw Mr. Herbert Morrison and other Labour Leaders, representing the National Council of Labour, and later saw Mr. Kennedy.

It is planned to commence deliberations with M. Daladier and M. Bonnet at Downing Street at 11-00 to-morrow.—Reuter.

Await Outcome Of "Fateful Conversations"

PRAGUE: Sept. 17.

Appealing to the Sudetens to await the outcome of the "fateful conversations" between Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain, Herr Kundt, Leader of the Parliamentary Group, in a proclamation says: "Whether parties or party organisations are to remain or not in Czechoslovakia is no longer the decisive issue. What is decisive is the fate of the Sudeten Germanism and our homeland. Until that decision is taken, remain firm and let your nerves be as of steel. God is with us."—Reuter's Special.

LABOURITES FOR MAINTAINING CZECH INDEPENDENCE

LONDON, Sept. 17.

It is understood that the view that the National Council of Labour put before Mr. Chamberlain, this evening was that independence and integrity of Czechoslovakia must be maintained.

No decision has yet been taken about the recall of Parliament, which is not now expected until Mr. Chamberlain has seen Herr Hitler again.—Reuter.

Czech Govt. Liquidates Sudeten Party

PRAGUE, Sept. 17.

With quiet prevailing in the majority of the Sudetenland during the night. the Government are energetically carrying out measures to liquidate the Sudeten party.

The headquarters in different districts are being seized and searched for arms and incriminating documents.

In Prague, the police found only an empty nest, as all the Sudeten staff had left on the night of Herr Hitler's speech at Nuremberg, while a number of Germans have escaped across the frontier to Germany. Over 6,000 others belonging to the Opposition group, the Social Democrats, have fled from Sudetenland to Prague.—Reuter.

SUDETENS IN HIDING

But Dr. Kundt Still In Prague

BERLIN Sept. 17.

The headquarters of the Sudeten Party are now a secret place in Eger, according to an official German News Agency report, which discloses that nearly all leaders still in Sudetenland are hiding although the deputies are still in Prague, including Dr. Kundt, who is reported to have declared in an interview that there is no legal basis for the dissolution of the Party and that he had no intention of leaving.—Reuter.

Fear Of Czech Cauldron Boiling Over

BERLIN Sept. 17.

The effects of the news of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Herr Hitler have worn off in Germany.

The general mood at any rate as expressed by a newspaper on behalf of the Propaganda Ministry is not one of excessive optimism. Many in official circles appear to feel that events must move swiftly now either for the betterment or worsening of the situation. There is apparently a genuine fear that it may not be possible to keep the whole Czech situation in hand over a long period of negotiations and that the cauldron may boil over despite the effects of those trying to sit on the lid.—Reuter

CALL IN PUBLIC FAST

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Rev. Dr. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of British Empire, has coincidentally with the Archbishop of Canterbury's call to prayer proclaimed public fast for Sunday.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN POISON GAS USE

Koo Indicts Japan In League Assembly

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

Wellington Koo, in a statement in the Assembly, strongly indicted the Japanese conduct of warfare in China.

He alleged that between August last and May this year, over 2,000 aerial bombardments of open towns had taken place.

He also declared that the Japanese were using poison gas on an ever-intensifying scale, and mentioned 14 different occasions in the past three weeks, on which the use of gas was made.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY WUSUEH

TOKIO, Sept. 17.

The Japanese have occupied Wusueh, a strongly fortified town in the north of the Yangtse after heavy fighting.—Reuter.

VICTORY AFTER HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.

Adopting new violent hand-to-hand tactics, irrespective of losses whereby they lost last week's fighting alone, more than in the previous three months, the Japanese have succeeded in reaching two separate places within 100 miles of Hankow, one of which the strongly defended town of Wuseh was captured by Japanese marines after 24 hours' strenuous fighting. Military observers expect an intensification of the Japanese drive towards Hankow in the near future.

CHINESE DENIAL

HANKOW—The Chinese military headquarters deny that the Japanese captured Wuseh also Kwangchow and Shangchen, the capture of which is claimed by Tokio.—Reuter.

PROSCRIPTIONS GALORE

"Samar Bhoomi" And "The Deccan" Too

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD RESY, Sept. 17.

The craze for prohibiting newspapers has come to as pitch as there is not a single day, when orders are not issued banning one or the other newspaper published in British India by the State Government.

The Government has issued orders to-day, proscribing two more British Indian newspapers, in pursuance of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Firman, called "Samar Bhoomi" and "The Deccan" thus bringing the total to 24.

The abovementioned two papers are published in Bombay, and the orders issued to-day proscribing these papers do not give any reason for the Government having had to take such a serious action.

Australians Beat "Gentleman Of Ireland"

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.

Australians won the match against "Gentlemen of Ireland" by an innings and 33 runs.

Scores:—"Gentlemen of Ireland" 110 and 106 (O'Reilly 5 for 39). Australians 239.—Reuter.

Premier Kher's Appeal To Labour

Co-operate With Govt. And Make Trades Disputes Bill More Beneficial To Workers

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY'S TRIBUTE TO SIR PHIROZE SETHNA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

POONA: September 17.

Two dilatory motions: one to circulate the Trade Disputes Bill for eliciting public opinion for a period of three months; and the other to refer it to a Select Committee, took the entire day of the Bombay Assembly to-day.

Both Defeated

ULTIMATELY BOTH THE MOTIONS WERE DEFEATED AND THE HOUSE PASSED THE MOTION FOR THE SECOND READING OF THE BILL

On Monday the Bill will be discussed clause by clause.

Kher's Appeal

"I FIND THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION ARE CHANGING THEIR VIEWS ABOUT THE BILL VERY FAST. I WELCOME IT. I WOULD REQUEST THEM TO GIVE THE WEALTH OF THEIR EXPERIENCE IN MAKING THE MEASURE A BETTER AND AGREEABLE ONE," said the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, appealing to the members of the Opposition.

JAMNADAS FACES EMPTY TREASURY BENCHES

Some amusement was caused when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was speaking on the motion for circulation. He advanced practically the same arguments as he did during the first reading of the Bill and the Speaker had to intervene nearly half-a-dozen times. Then it happened that one after another, the members of the Congress Party walked out and at a certain stage Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was addressing practically to empty Treasury Benches. The reason for this was obvious. The Chief Whip of the Party, Mr. Waman Mukadam, was as usual active.

TWO AMENDMENTS REJECTED

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, then moved in the Bombay Assembly to-day that Trade Disputes Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment to the motion to the effect that the Bill be circulated till 31st December this year, with a view to elicit public opinion.

Mr. Kanji Govind Kerson (Thana) moved another amendment to the effect that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report within a month

Amusement was caused by this suggestion as among the 30 members suggested as members of the Select Committee there was not one to represent the employers or the millowners.

MEHTA'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting his amendment stated that the present Bill was worse than the original Draft that was circulated among Labour organisation. He felt that Government were trying to follow some original method in the matter by neither referring it to a Select Committee nor to circulation. The present Bill was totally different from the original draft and yet Mr. Nanda had regaled the House with opinions given on the original Draft and not the final draft. The House did not know what were the opinions and what were the suggestions of these Labour organisations and they were being asked to merely accept what Mr. Nanda had stated. The present method that the Government were trying to follow was breaking absolutely new ground in Legislative matters and so far as he knew had absolutely no precedent. What Government were trying to do was palming off another child for a genuine child. They were trying to give merits of the real child to another child. He felt that it was absolutely wrong to say that the present Bill had been supported by the Trade Union Congress. What Trade Union Congress did was to support the principle of the original Draft Bill. The Trade Union Congress Executive had carefully examined the present Bill and had published their opinion about it, which was complete Opposition to present Bill. Therefore it was absolutely essential that workers should know what they were being bound down.

The Speaker Mr. Mavlankar had to draw the attention of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta several times that getting into merits of the Bill or going into details of the measure would not be relevant during discussion of the motion for circulation.

EMPTY TREASURY BENCHES.

While Mr. Mehta was speaking it was noticed that there was a steady flow of members of the Congress Party issuing out of House. Mr. Waman Mukadam, Chief Whip of the Party was very actively helped by Mr. Babubhai Patel and Mr. Vasant Naik.

Before long all seats on Government benches were vacant, excepting for the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and five Parliamentary Secretaries.

CIRCULATE THE BILL.

Mr. Jamnadas continuing his arguments stated that the workers were not opposed to compulsory conciliation. But they were certainly opposed to provision for making strike illegal during the period of negotiations. It was hence necessary that the workers should know what the Government were doing for them. Now and again said Mr. Mehta reference had been made to community and that Government had to look to interest of community, etc. He contended that there was no community in the Province to-day. It was lying prostrate. Out of the 180 lakhs of people in presidency there were 141 persons whose annual income was a lakh and more annually. There were only 20,000, who had earnings of even Rs. 1,000 annually. The rest 179 lakhs were hewers of wood and drawers of water. They were either being exploited as workers or penalised as tenants [illegible] as consumers Until [illegible] there was no community. He, therefore, felt that it was absolutely necessary that the Bill should be sent for circulation.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala supported the motion for circulation.

Members of the Congress Party were seen coming back into the House one after another.

MAKE STRIKES LEGAL.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar suuported the motion for circulation. Mr. Parulekar felt that it would have been fair if Mr. Nanda has read out opinion of Bombay Branch of the National Trade Union Federation on the Bill. That body stated that if Government were really interested in the welfare of workers they should drop the measure, because it was harmful injurious and outrageous. Both those who had opposed and those who supported were in favour of Compulsory Conciliation, though there seemed to be some vagueness about it. If provision to make strikes illegal were deleted he assured Government that others would be one with them.

Mr. Ali Bahadhur Khan supporting the motion for circulation said that workers had not understood what provisions of this Bill meant. Many of them had come to him in Bombay to ask him what it was all about. He felt it was the duty of Congressmen to see that workers understood every Clause of the Bill. Learned and well-informed exposition of Mr. Nanda was required more outside than inside the House. Congress members should go among the workers and explain the implications of the measure.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker supported the motion for circulation.

KHER REPLIES.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher opposing both the amendments said that the only quarrel of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seemed to be that the Trade Union Congress of Bombay opposed the present Bill though they had supported the original Bill. That was alright. He accepted the fact that the Trade Union Congress opposed the Bill. Then he had made a reference about the palming off of another child for a genuine child. Mr. Jamnadas did not see that this was the same child which had grown and had become healthy and had been presented in an appreciable garb (Laughter). At first leaders of Labour had opposed the Bill altogether. Now they were slowly changing. They were prepared for Compulsory Conciliation.

APPEAL TO LABOUR.

The Prime Minister read out extracts from the views of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress on the original draft bill to show that they welcomed and endorsed the principle of the Bill. They were in favour of Compulsory Conciliation before direct action was resorted to. If since then the Trade Union Congress had changed its views, he had no objection. As a matter of fact he saw that they were changing their views very rapidly. He appealed to them to co-operate to find out an agreed solution, which would be a step further. Let the Bill be discussed and thrashed out. He did not deny that they were representatives of workers. Let the House have the benefit of their experience. But should the whole House accept the views of a few individuals and not discuss the measure and pass it.

The amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was put to vote and declared lost. Division resulted in 21 for and 71 against.

Mr. Kanji Kerson's amendments was lost by 70 votes against 19. The original motion for the second reading was passed by 70 votes against 22.

Late Mr. Phiroze Sethna

BEFORE THE HOUSE ADJOURNED TOUCHING REFERENCES TO THE SAD DEMISE OF SIR PHIROZE SETHNA WERE MADE BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND LEADERS OF THE DIFFERENT GROUPS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. B. G. Kher referred to the sad and sudden death of Sir Phiroze Sethna in Bombay last night. He was a leading citizen and a prominent businessman of Bombay. He was interested in most of the public institutions in

(Continued on Page 35).

NO NIGHT SESSION FOR FORWARD MARKETS?

Premier's Promise To Bombay Deputation

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Sept. 16.

A promise that he would favourably consider the question of abandoning night session in all Forward Markets in the City of Bombay is stated to have been given by Hon Mr B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, to a deputation from Bombay, consisting of Messrs. Hiralal Dave, Manibhai Shet and Vakharia, which waited on him this morning.

SHOP-ASSISTANTS' BILL

Deputation Waits On Premier In Poona

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA: Sept. 16.

A deputation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, consisting of Messrs. Soonderdas Morarji, Manibhai Seth, Hiralal Dave and Maniklal Vakharia, members of the Provisional Committee, waited upon Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, this morning, in connection with the proposed Shop Assistants' Bill about which public opinion in Bombay is stated to be very keen.

Messrs. Nagindas Master and S. K. Patil, Vice-President and General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. respectively accompanied the Deputation to the Prime Minister.

They are stated to have made a strong case for the early introduction of the measure in the Assembly. They acquainted the Prime Minister with the feeling in the city of Bombay and elsewhere about a measure of this type.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

The Prime Minister gave a very patient hearing, and assured them that the Government were doing everything they could, with a view to expedite the introduction of the Bill in the Assembly at an early date.

Various provisions of the Bill which were of a far-reaching character were being carefully looked into, and very soon the measure would get its final legislative form.

For the present, the Legislature is engaged with the Trade Disputes Bill and Government are anxious to get it through all the readings. This is likely to take another fortnight. This will be followed by the Tenancy Legislation and the Bill regarding forfeited lands. When these are disposed off the question of Shop Assistants' Bill will be taken in hand.

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister will open the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar, organised by the B.P.C.C. in connection with Gandhi Jayanti Week on Wednesday, September 21, at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

Governor's Cup Day At Poona

Legion Wins Distance Classic In Fine Style

Brace Rides Three Winners

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Governor's Cup Day, favoured by fine at dull weather, worthily upheld its splendour as one of the most enjoyable of the gatherings at Poona. Its high patronage usually ensures success and we have not seen better entertainment for many a long season.

The time-honoured State Drive of H. E. The Governor and party was not observed this year owing to the court mourning, necessitated by the death of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. Sir Roger and Lady Lumley, who arrived privately were the distinguished guests of the Stewards of Club, and later in the afternoon, Lady Lumley presented the handsome Governor's Cup to Mr. A. A. Jasdenwala whose grand stayer Legion added his name to the list of illustrious winners of this historic race.

Mr. Eve's colours played a prominent part in the afternoon's proceedings. Love Call and Pressman, both owned by the popular sportsman scored in the Elgin Plate and Pashan Plate respectively to credit the stable with a nice double

Jack Brace, now riding in his best form was associated with these successes. E. Britt also scored a double and Whiteside had the distinction of steering the winner of the Arab classic.

LEGION A GRAND STAYER

Unbeaten since he started a winning sequence in Southern race-centres the Akalkot owned Royal Rival late Wahid al Iraq was made a good favourite for the Governor's Cup event. He failed to play his expected bold part and was unplaced. Legion who stripped very fit, justified the confidence reposed in him by his connections and won easily from Golden Ticket, the aged Orient who can stay until the cows come home filling third place. The winner is perhaps the best Arab stayer in the country at the moment. Always prominent from barrier rise he drew away from his rivals when called upon by his pilot. Trainer Moosa deserves congratulations for his preparation of this candidate for this supreme test of stamina.

After two defeats Multissimo won the valuable Poona Plate cleverly beating Diamond Shower Finalist and six others. The Bobbili grey vigorously handled by Maxwell, galloped more resolutely than we have seen him do in the past and was a deserving winner and at a long price. Finalist's best work came in the concluding furlong. He wants a longer distance of ground to give of his best.

TALL STORY OBLIGES

Three of the best backed horses were in the fighting in the Elgin Plate, Division I. Showing improved form Mr. Sion Nessim's Tall Story accounted for Cash and Nasu, the last named, on the strength of a smashing gallop, was considerably supported, but though he ran well, was obviously in need of a race. He is certain to win if a race can be found for him.

Backed like a good thing, Love Call duly obliged in the Elgin Plate, Division II. Brace had the easiest of rides on this good looking son Apelle who will add to the success already gained. The place-getters were Bonheur and Argyll, both at long odds in the market.

Jennings made no secret of the fact that he expected to win the Pashan Plate with Pressman. The grey son of Prestissimo got home first alright, but he had to go all out to beat the Indian bred Vandyke. The margin of victory was only a shorthead—a near thing for the favourite. Miss Grenville held the beaten others among whom was the improving None So Gay.

A CLOSE FINISH

A race marked by a close finish was the Connaught Plate which was won by Prince Shivaji. The aged Kolhapur grey had the greatest difficulty to hold Tomtit and Anand. A short head separated the winner from the runner-up and a head the second and third. Zenith, very well fancied, was not in the fighting.

The Kolhapur owned Ghazalon maintained his unbeaten certificate when winning the Bedouin Plate, Division I. Backed to a standstill he won cleverly from Walk Over, Fair Play and several others. A notable failure was Reformer who figured prominently for the major part of the journey and then faded away to nothing.

A consistent performer this season Kabadon Jamil added to successes already gained when taking the Bedouin Plate Division II. He owed his success to the strong handling he received from Meekings for it was only by a neck that he beat Sarkhat. Salim al Iraq was a close-up third.

Now racing in humble Class III company Lucky Thought found a winning opportunity in the Dhond Plate. Ridden by Rama Vithal he scored easily from Khalaf Sanjar and Shireen.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Treble were correctly nominated, repaying investors with Rs. 131|8 and Rs. 669 respectively.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's LUCKY THOUGHT 8-10, Rama Vithal 1

Mr. Saleh Moosa's KHALAF SINJAR 7-10 (car. 7-11) Takhat Singh 2

Messrs. Rasul al Essa and Ismail Kadhim's SHIREEN 7-10 (car. 7-11), Vir Singh 3

Mr. S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS 9-0, Sultan Shaikh Ahmed .. 4

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths short head.

Time:—1 min. 55 1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 134 for win, Rs. 33, Rs. 41, and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Not Run:—Hakim Pasha, Jankiz Khan, Khalil, Nassar Allah, Salim Pasha, Moon Bay and Mahamud al Iraq, Hazal Beg and Turkey.

Favourite:—Good Chance.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's KABADON JAMIL 8-5, Meekings 1

Madame Nelm's SARKHAT 7-12, Selby 2

Mr. Imamdin's SALIM AL IRAQ 7-11, (car. 7-9), Fazal Rahman 3

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAJHOOL 8-10, Marrs. 4

Won by neck, 1|2 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 21 3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 31, and Rs. 48 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

Not Run:—Amir and Mujbil Hamid.

Favourite:—Kabadon Jamal.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV, other than those in Starred Class.

Major D. D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 9-1, E. Britt 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's TOMTIT 8-3, Simpson 2

Mr. A. Jasdan's ANAND 8-5, Mahomed Khan 3

Messrs. M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton's BOAT DRILL 8-3, Field 4

Won by short head, head, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 15 4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 24 and Rs. 33 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

Not Run:—King's Wine.

Favourite:—Prince Shivaji.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Eve's LOVE CALL 8-8 Brace 1

Mr. J. Gazdar's BONHEUR 8-7 Whiteside 2

Mr. A. Higgins' ARGYLL 8-8 Simpson 3

Mr. J. P Avasia's TRESSEX 8-5 Field 4

All ran.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.

Time.—1min. 55 3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 65 and Rs. 109 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's PRESSMAN 8-9 Brace 1

H.H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 8-7 Rook 2

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's MISS GRENVILLE 8-6 Evans .. 3

The Raja of Akalkot's NONE SO GAY 8-9 Maxwell .. 4

Did Not Run: Wild Cherry 9-4, Interest 8-2, Morganatique 7-0.

Won by short-head. 3-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time.—2mins. 9 3 5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 17 Rs. 30 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance—R. C. & Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. A. Jasdan's LEGION 8-2 Whiteside 1

H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN TICKET 8-2 E. Britt 2

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ORIENT 7-7 (cd. 7-8) B. McQuade 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's FIRPO 9-2 Maxwell 4

All ran.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length neck.

Time.—3mins. 6 4|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 21 Rs. 19 and Rs. 42 for places.

Winner trained by Moosa.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's TALL STORY 8-13 Brace 1

H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH 8-12 E. Britt .. 2

Sir Homi Mehta's NASU 9-0 Selby 3

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FLINTY 8-5 Rook .. 4

Did Not Run: Manifold 7-10.

Tote paid Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 18 Rs. 19 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

The Raja of Bobbili's MULTISSIMO 8-2 Maxwell .. 1

H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 8-9 E. Britt 2

H.H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-7 Rook 3

H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's INFLATION 7-4 J. O'Neale 4

Did Not Run:—Manclare 9-2, Field Marshal 8-0, Flying Glance 8-9.

Tote paid Rs. 107 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500 second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GHAZALAN 8-9 E. Britt 1

Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's WALK OVER 8-5 Simpson 2

Mr. P. R. Mehta's FAIR PLAY 7-11 Mahomed Khan 3

Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 8-4 Evans 4

Did Not Run:—Nur Jehan 7-7, Al Ghazi 8-0, Thousand Dollars 7-12, Desert Prince 7-9, Iraq Jewel 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 74 for places.

Winner trained V. V. Powar.

SELF-HELP LESSON FOR STATES

Autocracy Is Toppling Down, Says Pattabhi

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee, who arrived here this morning, is leaving for Patna tonight to open the Khadi exhibition there to-morrow. He leaves Patna to-morrow night for Delhi reaching there on September 19.

Asked about the troubles in States Dr. Pattabhi told the "United Press" that as the President of the States' Peoples' Conference he welcomed the stirrings of new life in all States from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. The Haripura resolution was teaching States' people self-help and guidance of leaders from outside for a settlement had demonstrated the strength of the Congress with the result that autocracy was toppling down, yielding place to some measures of responsible Government almost everywhere.—United Press.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal there will be a debate on the subject "Our ultimate good, social and political lies in joining the Congress" to-day (Sunday), at Orient High School Hall, Kelewadi at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

After the debate the adjourned General Body meeting of the Mandal will take place

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WORLI SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY

A General Body meeting of the members of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at Chawl No. 33, First Floor, Worli.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 9, 1994
Muslim: Rajjab 22, 1357
Parsi: Farvardin 13, 1308
Hightide: 6-32; 18-23
Lowtide: 13-08
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.

LORRYWALLAS TO MEET AT WADI BUNDER

A meeting of the lorrywallas of Bombay will be held at Wadi Bunder opposite Railway Goods Shed to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. when signatures will be taken on the memorial to be sent to the Government in connection with overtaxation.

ANTI-FEDERATION DAY PROCESSION AND MEETING

Anti-Federation, anti-War Bill and Anti-Strike Bill campaign started in the city of Bombay will terminate to-day (Sunday),. Besides the mass meeting to be held at Kamgar Maidan on Sunday Parel, a Procession will be taken at 4 p.m. from the Muslim Azad Party, Ghelabai Street, Madanpura, to the Northbrook Garden where the Press workers, Municipal workers, Tailors and students and the National Guard will join in and march together to Chaupatti, where a huge mass meeting will be held at 6 p.m.

LATE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA

Owing to the sad demise of Sir Phiroze Sethna K.T. O.B.E., the Office of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company Limited was closed on Saturday.

COMPETITIVE EXAMS.

The competitive examinations by the Kshatriya Union Club of the Pathare Kshatriya Community will be held in the Club's Janardan Raghoba Wanmali Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday).

PARLE CONGRESS MEETING

A general meeting of the four anna Congress members of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Shri. Gokalibai P. High School.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For Sanitary Round and Visiting the Chawl the members of the Social Workers' Society will meet at 9-45 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Foras Road Tram Junction.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "The Policy of Non-interference in the Indian States is a betrayal of the States' people," when Mr. Waiker will move and Mr. Goel will oppose the resolution. Dr. C. Manshardt will preside.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Buccaneer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sadhona Bose in Hindu Dance Drama" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Jivan Prabhat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Wife Under Suspicion" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Challenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-15 p.m
METRO—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook" Farm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata'' Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"I See Ice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"The Prisoner of Shark Island" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"White Banners" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Yangrilla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Firefly" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

MANDVI CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of Mandvi (B Ward) District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at its office premises.

BOMBAY HINDU CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY LTD.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sharp in the office of the Society.

PAREL SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of the Parel Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will be held to day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Parel Settlement Hall, at Chinchpokli, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

A meeting of the Photographic Dealers in Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Photographic Society of India to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Society in Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, under the presidentship of Mr. L. V. Rege.

SECRETS OF PATH OF ACTION

Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the public class on Bhagwat Gita to-day (Sunday), at the Mission Library Hall at 9 a.m. (S.T.). The Subject will be on "The Secret of Path of Action."

JAMIAT'S DEBATE

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen a debate will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall (138 Nagdevi Street), on "An Orator wields more power than an editor."

Mr. A. R Saeed will propose and Mr. I. G. Noorani will oppose the subject.

ANTI-FEDERATION DAY MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the National Youth Organisation, B.P.T.U.S., and Students Union North, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at Shivaji Park Dadar, at 5-30 p.m. Mr. A. K. Ghosh will preside.

In Aid Of Saraswati Vidyalaya

At the personal request of the Secretary, Saraswati Vidyalaya, a Marathi School, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. "Jeevan Prabhat," a Bombay Talkies' Picture, will be screened in aid of the aforesaid school. The entire collection of that performance will be given to the school funds.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LIMITED.

Resumption of Air Services to Kathiawar from 1st October 1938, will commence on all days except Sundays. Timings and fares remain same as before. The Service will run six times a week instead of five as before.

MAHARASHTRA PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

Under the presidentship of Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, the joint meeting of the Provisional Reception Committee of the All Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference and the Bombay and Suburban Physical Culture Association, will be held at the Brahmin Sabha, (Shanker-Wadi, Charni Road, Bombay), to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

ANTI-FEDERATION MARCH

The North Bombay Students' Union will observe to-day (Sunday), as an Anti-Federation Day, by leading a Cycle March throughout Bombay, carrying Anti-Federation slogans, distributing anti-war leaflets and generally educating people regarding the war, federation and our national struggle. The march will start from Parel, Kamgar Maidan, at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

LECTURE ON KURAN

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori-Bunder Station. From 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CENTRAL MAHARASHTRA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Central Maharastriya Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will be held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, on Sunday the 18th September 1938 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Bahamonji H. Bhatporia, Chairman, Girgaum Co-operative Institute, will preside. All members are cordially invited to attend the above meeting.

ALL MAHARASTRA PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

"Under the Presidentship of Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M.A., M.D.D.P.H., the joint meeting of the provisional Reception Committee of the above Conference and the Bombay and Suburban Physical Culture Association, will be held at the Brahmin Sabha, (Shanker-Wadi, Charni Road, Bombay), to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB

Under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club Pandit Omkarnath Thakur will deliver the second lecture (open to public) of his series on "The Evolution of Aryan Music" at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Visit Khadi Shop

The 10th Gandhi Jayanti will be observed here from to-day (Sunday) to October 9. All sorts of A.I.S.A. certified Khaddar is available at the Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Khadi shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay. The shop has been artistically decorated with pure hand spun and hand woven khaddar-shirtings, coatings, dhoties and towels, fancy chintzs and printed sarees and blouse pieces, and is a perpetual Khadi Exhibition itself. The management requests every lover of Khadi to visit the Khadi shop during Gandhi Jayanti.

MANCHESTER MILL EMPLOYEES' CO-OP. BANK SOCIETY

The 9th annual general meeting of the Manchester Mill Weaving Employees' Co-operative Credits Bank Ltd. and the Manchester Mill Spinning Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. will be held to-day (Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at The Venus Talkies, opposite Byculla Railway Goods Depot, when Mr. M. D. Rubins will preside.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

A free public discourse in English on "Spiritual Enlightenment" will be held at the above Math. Kallyandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road to-day (Sunday) evening at 7-30.

"THE DRUM" BOYCOTTT COMMITTEE

Yousuf Moledina on behalf of "The Drum" Boycott Committee has issued the following for publication:—

I have come across certain unauthorised statements and articles written in a semi-official manner supposed to be written on behalf of "The Drum" Boycott Committee.

Such articles or statements instead of enlightening the public create confusion in their minds with regard to the state of affairs. And, therefore, I warn the public not to be misled or form any opinion based on such writings.

DISCOURSE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor Cawasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla Advocate will give his second discourse on the series on "Cosmogenesis, The division of Souls in the Nisti."

PROPOSED PARSI YOUTH CONFERENCE

A correspondent writes:—

"It is understood that the members of the Provisional Committee of the Parsi Youth Conference and of the Managing Committee of the Y.M.P.A. will meet informally at the Blavatsky Lodge on Monday (19th inst.) at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta of Karachi and Mr. B. F. Bharucha will be present to facilitate free and frank exchange of views so as to reach a happy understanding. The meeting is open only to the members of the Committees mentioned above."

ATHLETIC FEATS

There will be a grand athletic sports and physical demonstrations by expert Harijan Athletes and Kolhapur Pehelvans in the compound of the Jamshed Mill near the junction of Sun Mill and Ferguson Road to-day (Sunday), between 2 and 6 p.m.

Mr. I. S. Patel the President of the "G" Ward Congress Committee will preside and Messrs. Sarang of the Kamgar Prohibition League Madhavrao K. Ebrahimpurkar Mane and Kasle and others will address the gathering.

VAKTRUTVA VARDHAK VAISHYA YUVAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the above Institution, a debate on 'Astrology' will take place to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. at Pavaskar Class, Benham Hall Lane, Girgam, when Mr. V. A. Munj will preside.

COLVALLENSES UNION

Annual celebration of the feast of S. Francisco de Chagas at St. Francis Xavier's Church at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday), followed by a Social Gathering at Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, Girgaum."

CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY
THE CALCUTTA ART-PLAYERS Present
INDIA'S DANCING STAR:

Sadhona Bose
Sadhona Bose
IN
Hindu Dance Dramas
MUSIC COMPOSITIONS & ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
TIMIR BARAN
Prices: Rs. 7-8, 5-12, 4-8, 2-4, 1-2.

CENTRAL

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P. M.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY:
1-30 P. M. SPECIAL SHOW for
LADIES & CHILDREN

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

(HINDI)
The PRABHAT Touch to:
SHRI KRISHNA

THE BROADWAY

Kingsway Dadar.

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America's Pirate Hero Lives, Loves, and Fights Again;
FREDRIC MARCH

"THE BUCCANEER"

FRANCISKA GAAL
SEE the nation's capital, the glorious city of Washington, in flames!
SEE the heart-breaking drama of the great New Orleans Victory Ball!
Directed by.—
CECILE B. DeMILLE
A Paramount Picture.

SEE WARNER BAXTER
IN
THE PRISONER OF SHARK ISLAND
To-day: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PLAZA

A NAME THAT MYSTIFIED YOU!

YANGRILLA

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'
MASTER THRILLER
See the Thrilling Adventures of a Scientist
NOW RUNNING IN THE
Fourth Glorious Week
at
SUPER TALKIES
TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY
Matinee at 2-30 p.m.
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

NEW THEATRES ALONE

COUL MAKE
COULD MAKE

—SO MUSICAL: SO REAL:
SO APPEALING!

"DHARTI-MATA"

Only NITIN BOSE
COULD DIRECT IT
—SO SOULFUL!

6th WEEK
DAILY: 5, 8 & 11 P.M.
TO-DAY: 2 P. M.
MINERVA

SECOND WEEK

IT IS A FAMILY PICTURE!

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOUR
IF IT IS NOT SO
AND DECIDE TO COME
DOWN TO SEE

SJT. R. V. DESAI'S

Poornima

A MASTERPIECE ON
CELLULOID EVER
PRODUCED IN INDIAN
KINE-WORLD

A 'PRAKASH' SOCIAL
NOW SHOWING AT
KRISHNA

TIME: 2-30 Matinee on Holidays.
5-15, 8, 10-45 Daily.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

MAY ROBSON,
THE GRAND OLD LADY OF THE SCREEN, HAS BEEN A FULL-FLEDGED STAR FOR 50 YEARS.
ALLEN JENKINS, WHO CAN'T STAND THE TASTE OR SMELL OF TOMATOES, HAD TO TAKE A BARRAGE OF THEM IN HIS FACE FOR SCENES IN "RACKET BUSTERS".
TO PREVENT THEIR FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF GANGSTERS, MACHINE GUNS USED IN PICTURES ARE NEVER ALLOWED OUT OF THE HANDS OF A POLICE OFFICER EXCEPT DURING ACTUAL FILMING OF THE SCENE.

BURMA INDIAN DELEGATION LEAVES SIMLA

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, leader of Burma delegation, and Mr. D. K. Syed Ebrahim M. L. A. of Madras, leave Simla this afternoon. Mr. Tyabji is going to Baroda and Mr. Syed Ebrahim to Madras. Later they will proceed to Rangoon.

Interviewed Mr. Tyabji stated that the Delegation had expressed their sincere thanks to H. E. The Viceroy for the courtesy and consideration the Government of India had shown to them and to their representatives and the Delegation was glad that it had been able to help the people of India and the Government of India to arrive at decisions of a far reaching value. The work of the Delegation was over in Simla; The work of the Government begins, and it is the people of India who should see to it that the Government of India does not deviate from the present decisions, nor that they lack energy and strength to give effect to those decisions.

In conclusion we wish implicitly to say that the Indian people in Burma have been the friends of the Burmese people and have helped them in their political life. All they desire in Burma is to carry on their trade and commerce and industry and their occupations without favour or hindrance. The Indian do not prevent the Burmese people from entering any occupation by non-co-operation with them or by any other means.—A. P.

BALL IN AID OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND

The Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund has found ready response in Bombay.

A Ladies' Organisation, among others, was formed under the Chairmanship of Lady Lumley to collect funds for this laudable enterprise by means of public entertainments.

As many of the functions and entertainments organised by this Committee may be beyond the means of the average citizen of Bombay who would like to have suitable opportunities to contribute his quota to this noble cause, the Catholic Women's Sub-Committee of this Central Committee was formed with a view to bring up a number of enjoyable functions which, without laying undue strain on the purse of the average citizen of Bombay, may help substantially this great crusade.

Three functions have already been held with a good return. The fourth of the series is going to be an 'Al Fresco' Ball on the grounds of the Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, in co-operation with the Managing Committee of the Gymkhana, on the 23rd November. Tickets are available at Rs. 3 per gent and lady.

As a protest against the disregard of the unanimous recommendations of the board of studies in physics by the executive council, three scientists are reported to have resigned from the Physic Board of Studies of the Agra University.

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P. M.
FRIDAY: 1-30 P. M.: SPECIAL
SHOW for LADIES & CHILDREN

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

SARASWATI'S SIX—STAR
FILMUSICAL

No Compromise On Federation Issue

A. I. C. C. Must Declare India's Right To Self-Determination

A comprehensive resolution calling upon the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to reaffirm the attitude of uncompromising hostility to the Federal scheme and asserting India's right to complete Independence was passed at two meetings held in the City on Friday evening.

The meetings were part of an Anti-Federation drive organised by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, the States' People's Conference, the Congress Socialist Party, the Students' Federation and other organisations.

Presiding over a meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge Mr. M. R. Masani said that at the present moment the people's minds were more attuned to the danger of war in Europe than to the fear of Federation at home. But whatever the changes that might take place in the national or international field the issue of Federation remained the same. Neither their sympathy with Czechoslovakia nor their hatred of Fascism would induce them to support British Imperialism. Their blow for peace would also be a blow for Independence.

Alluding to the recent controversy regarding Federation, Mr. Masani said that they had hoped that the Working Committee would make its position clear, but the Committee had maintained a strange silence. Therefore, the need had arisen to get the All-India Congress Committee to make a pronouncement in the matter. It was to strengthen the hands of those that were trying to induce the All-India Congress Committee to pass such a resolution that these meetings were being held all over the country.

Mr. Balvantray Mehta moved the resolution deplared the drift towards constitutionalism against which the Congress President had sounded a note of warning.

NEED OF PLAN.

Mr. V. B. Karnik in supporting the resolution said that it was not enough to reiterate their opposition to the Federal scheme or to affirm their resolve to wreck the Federation. They must formulate a concrete plan for such wrecking. The Federal part of the Constitution was based on the provincial part and could not be wrecked unless Provincial Autonomy was also wrecked.

Mr. Shanti N. Master said that the elders had shouted against the Federation and the younger people had shouted with them. Now when the elder people were showing a tendency to weaken, the younger people must make a bold stand and refuse to tolerate any talk of compromise.

Mr. J. Bukhari urged the raising of a storm of agitation that would sweep away the Federal scheme.

POWER COMPLEX.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy said the Congress High Command appeared to be in the grip of a power complex which might wreck the Congress. He urged that the time had come to review the constitutional experiment. The radical elements must swamp the Congress Committees and elect such men to the A.I.C.C., as would not stoop to toy with constitutionalism.

AT DELISLE ROAD.

Earlier a meeting was held in observance of the Anti-Federation Day at the DeLisle Road Maidan and was presided over by Mr. Ashok Mehta.

A similar resolution to that passed at Blavatsky Hall was moved by Mr. V. V. Oak and seconded by Mr. Mirajkar. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ashok Mehta said that the day was being observed under the joint auspices of various radical organisations in the City—Labour, States and Students. It was organised to combat certain tendencies that have crept into the Congress, which were for a compromise with the unwanted Federation, on certain conditions. India could not have any other constitution except one of her own making.

Mr. Mirajkar said that no nation with self-respect would be dictated to by a Parliament, 6,000 miles away. He appealed to the workers to muster in their thousands to the Anti-Federation Rally on Sunday at Kamgar Maidan Parel.

Messrs. Varaskar and Oak also spoke.

NO MORE HEADACHES!

YOU WILL LAUGH YOUR HEAD OFF—AND WASH OFF ALL ACHES WITH TEARS OF JOY—IF ONLY YOU SEE:—

THE CAT

RANJIT'S Merry-Go-Round of MIRTH

Hide-and-Seek within Cupid's Arrow Range!

STARRING:

SUNITA DEVI, E. BILLIMORIA

ILLADEVI, ISHWARLAL, MAZHAR, KHATOON, GHORY, RAM APTE

2ND WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-day & Hol.: 2-30 p. m.

WEST END

MOTOR CAR MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

Industries Ministers' Conference To Probe Its Possibilities

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

The manufacturing of motor cars in India is one of the main subjects that will come up for discussion at the ensuing conference of the Industries Mnisters to be held at Bombay very shortly.

The presence of Sir M. Visveswaraya at the conference, it is expected, will go a long way to have this question threshed out completely. The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri' Minister for Industries and Labour, Madras, who has been keen about the practicability of manufacturing cars in this country is sanguine that cars can be manufactured with the available materials in this country.

PRACTICAL PROPOSITION.

As regards certain parts that cannot at present be manufactured in this contry, it is suggested that they can be imported from foreign countries for some time to come, within which time technicians can be brought from foreign countries to train Indians in the art of manufacturing these parts. Thus within a few years, manufacturing of cars in India will be a reality. The necessary literature on the subject has been prepared by the movers in this direction, and will be issued to the public shortly.

CHEAP RADIO SETS.

Another question that is likely to come up before the Conference for discussion is the manufacturing of cheap radio sets, so that they may be in the reach of the middle classes also. It may be mentioned here that in the Government School of Technology, Madras, an attempt is being made to manufacture a radio set with cheap materials available in the part of the country. The cost of the set is expected to be Rs. 50 and it will be capable of receiving the programme of radio station within about 300 miles radius only. If this set is found to be working satisfactorily Mr. Giri will discuss at the conference of Industries Ministers about the manufacture of the same on commercial basis.—United Press.

A resolution condemning British policy in Palestine was passed at a Muslim meeting at the Town Hall organised by the Muslim League, Benares. Prior to the meeting a procession paraded the main roads of the City.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

Hollywood.
A LETTER ADDRESSED IN THIS MANNER WAS RECEIVED BY CLAUDE RAINS
PAUL HURST, WHO PLAYS THE DRUNK IN "JOSETTE" WAS ONCE AN OFFICER IN THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.
A HOLLYWOOD FIRM HAS A STANDING ORDER FOR 50 TRUCKLOADS OF SAND EVERY WEEK TO REPLACE THAT BLOWN AWAY BY THE WIND ON THE 20-ACRE, $30,000 DESERT CREATED FOR "SUEZ".

PLIGHT OF SHEKHAWATI PEASANTS

The Shekhawati Kisan Jat Panchayat has submitted a petition to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur stating therein the deplorable condition of the faminestricken peasents of Shekhawati owing to entire failure of rain requesting for a special enquiry (but not by local Nazim & Tahsildar)

The Panchayat has further prayed for exemption from rent, suspension of exertion of dues and provision for food and fodder for the distressed.

The late Dr. Dara Muncherji Dastur, one of the oldest medical practitioners in Bombay who died two weeks ago at the age of 69 of heart-failure.

Women's Role In National Movement

Mrs. Gilder's Exhortation At Poona Women's Conference

POONA, Sept. 16.

"The population of our country—of India—is 38 crores out of whom nearly 19 crores are women. It is but essential that this half of the population should bear its share of the burden that falls on the nation as regards its various spheres of activities—especially as regards the economic and social spheres.

"Women at one time were regarded as the weaker sex requiring special protection, confined to their House and their children, and sworn to love, honour and obey their husbands," said Mrs. D. D. Gilder, Chairman of the Maharashtra Women's Conference, which opened to-day at Gokhale Hall, Poona, under the Presidency of Mrs. Maneklal Premchand.

"We do not wish to alter the love, honour and obey pledge, we do not wish to abdicate the queenship of the house, it is our duty to rule it well and thoroughly in the interests of our husbands and children. Who can bring children up to take their proper place in the world and ultimately to lead the nation better than their own mothers?

"We need not decry our ancient ideals. That would not auger well for the country. But that does not mean that all our activities should be confined to the house. that we should not devote a part of our time to studying the world around us and taking our legitimate share in its activities. In spite of all handicaps even in the old days our women have played a great part in the social, economic and national life, and I am sure that present generation will play an equally great—if not greater—part in the problems that face us Let us stand shoulder to shoulder with our men folk for the social and economic amelioration of our nation and really deserve the title of "Ardhangi" (better-half) that has been our application from ancient times."

Proceeding, Mrs. Gilder said, "We have been enabled to send our workers—a group of women—to different villages round about Poona who came into direct contact with village women, explained to them the objects of the Conference and asked them to send their representatives to express views and point out their wants, and here you see by the number of delegates present from the rural areas how well they have succeeded.

"It is our aim to invite the women of this city and of the district without distinction of caste, creed or religion and without distinction of political parties to unite their mutual help and for the service of others. We wish to further in every way that may seem advisable the interests and the advancement of women in this district".

"I need not enter into details of the important questions which we are going to discuss. I need not state that education—both of children and adults gets the first place in our programme—health work—whether it be in the shape of village water supply, village sanitation, medical relief leper problem and various other phases of health work occupies an important part. The care of children both normal and those crippled physically, mentally or morally is to be discussed. Village industries will also be considered. These subjects form a full and heavy programme and I am confident their importance will command the attention they deserve".

Miss Kusum Venkatrao, M.B. B.S. daughter of Dr. M. Venkatrao who proceeded to England by Saturday's mail boat for studying Radiology and Electrology.

STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

Protest Against Baluchistan Educational Code

QUETTA, Sept. 16.

The partial strike in various schools in Baluchistan which is being observed for the past five days as a protest against the new Educational code threatened to develop into a general strike of students all over Baluchistan.

The new educational Code, it will be remembered, provides for the removal of the students' names from the rolls of the schools for participation in subversive activities or in organising strikes and further the non-recognition of the Baluchistan Students Union. The strike has been declared both as a protest against the new Code and also to urge the reduction of school fees.

Khan Abdul, Sammad Khan, popularly known as the Baluchistan Gandhi, who returned to Quetta after a tour of the Sibi and Pishin area to-day, informed the "United Press" that complete strike prevails in these areas.

Large number of students have also arrived here from Sibi and Pishin to force the students of Quetta to go on strike.—United Press.

HINDI AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Paradkar's Plea Of A. I. Sammelan

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

A vigorous plea for adoption of Hindi as the national language of India was made by Mr. Rao Vishnu Paradkar in the course of his presidential address at the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which opened this afternoon.

TRUTH BEHIND AGITATION.

Condemning the anti-Hindi agitation in Madras the president observed that the ceaseless efforts of Mahatma Gandhi were responsible for Hindi finding a place in Madras and the agitation there against Hindi was really an agitation against the Congress Government by those who suffered defeat at the Congress members' hands.

Reviewing the place of Hindi in legislatures Mr. Paradkar thanked Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the United Provinces Assembly, for allowing freedom of speech in the national language and hoped that other Legislatures would follow suit.

The present unfortunate position of the Hindi language was due to Britishers, observed the speaker, who deprived the people of the country of use of their mother tongue.

In the afternoon a big procession was organised in honour of the president, who was carried to the venue of the Sammelan, through Cart Road and the Mall. —United Press.

WOMEN'S SUPREME MISSION

Work For Dynamic Peace, Says Mrs. Naidu

POONA, Sept. 16.

That the women of India and the world should unite together in cause of world peace and resist war at any cost, which might bring untold misery and suffering to their sons and husbands. that the women of India of all castes, creeds and colour should work for communal harmony in the country and that true awakening in woman consists in her, taking a rightful place beside man and share the country's struggle for emancipation."

This message was delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Maharashtra Women's Conference, which opened its session under the presidency of Mrs. Manecklal Premchand.

SUPREME MISSION.

Mrs. Naidu declared: Women's supreme mission and duty should be to work for dynamic and creative peace.

Mrs. D. Gilder, Chariman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates to the Conference.

Mrs. Premchand in the course of her presidential address stressed the aspect of mass contacts in women's movement and work among women of the countryside with a view to bringing about awakening among them and making their lives happier.

TASK BEFORE WOMEN

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay Government, addressing the Conference, appealed to women to co-operate in the task of service for amelioration of masses of India which the Congress Government had set itself. He particularly emphasised Government's educational programme for physical education and said that he was concerned more with education of women and girls than boys. It was women, who would be responsible for the coming generation and their upbringing. He stated, that the Government had experinced difficulty in finding women teachers for physical training. The greatest problem before the country to-day related to twins Poverty and illiteracy and the Prime Minister solicited cooperation of enlightened women, such as had assembled at the present Conference in banishing the twins. Mr. Kher referring in touching terms to the conditions of Hindu widows pointed out that before them lay open such a vast world of service to humanity

The Premier concluded with an appeal to women of all castes and creeds to put their weight and influence to foster communal unity and harmony.—A P.

"YOUTH HAS ITS FOLLIES"

Says Strong-Man MUSSOLINI in his autobiography

For the PRIZE—
and the PRICE—
of Youthful FOLLY,
Consult the THRILLING
EXPERIENCES of

SAGAR'S SCREEN-GEM SET IN GOLDEN MUSIC

SURENDRA as the

"Gramophone Singer"

WITH

BIBBO as a SINGING and DANCING Radio Star;

PRABHA living her role as a LOVELY and LOVING Wife;

BHUDO ADVANI forsaking Buffoonery for SERIOUS BUSINESS INTERESTS

SANKATHA, PANDE, JAMU PATEL, PESI PATEL.

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M. TO-DAY: 2-30 P. M.

Scoring Screen's SENSATIONAL CONQUEST at

IMPERIAL

ECLIPSE STAKES

Final Entries Includes Lady Linlithgow's Gothic And Major Bardwell's Puzzler

Altogether 64 Class I horses, 4, 5 and 6 years old are entered for The Eclipse Stakes of India, of Rs. 75,000 and a Gold Cup, value £200, of which Rs. 50,000 and the Gold Cup will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second and Rs. 8,000 to the third.

The race will be run, on the Mahalaxmi Course, over one and a half miles during one of the Bombay Big Meetings in February next year.

Among the Final Entries, Lady Linlithgow's Gothic, winner of six handicap races in England, and Major T. G. N. Bardwell's Puzzler, have bright prospects in the contest for the Blue Ribband of India.

The following are Final Entries:

Mr. Edgar's g e c Juvigny, Xandover—Joca, 3.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's ch e f Priene, Chateau Bouscaut—Profiterolle, 3.

The Raja of Akalkot's ch aus h None So Gay (late Irish Message), Marconigram—Una Carlos, 5.

Mr. A. Higgins' b or br aus c Panaster, (imp.) Pantheon—Poetaster, 4.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's b aus h Oceanus, (imp.) Pantheon—Recede, 5.

H.E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's ch e c Gothic, Roidore—Bray Beauty, 4.

Major T. G. N. Bardwell's ch e c *Puzzler, Christopher Robin or Haine—Sunny Mountain, 4.

*Entered by wire not yet confirmed.

Parle Observes Anti-Federation Day

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE: Saturday.

There was a fairly large attendance at a public meeting held last night at the G.P.P. High School Hall when the "Anti-Federation Day" was observed. Sjt. Ratubhai Desai presided.

There was a sprinkling of ladies also

Sjt. Purushottam Tricumdas speaking in Gujarati observed: The question of Federal structure seemed to him quite a minor issue. He observed that while refusing to accept the Federal scheme, they would develop the demand for a Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Virchand Seth, the Secretary of the local Taluka Congress Committee also spoke.

The resolution which was read out earlier was carried and after a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

Will "Drum" Picketers Be Released?

Mr. Sadik has sent the following telegram to Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Sir Currimbhoy, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan:—

"Request Congress Government release all 'Drum' picketers immediately Their cases are fixed for 19th instant. Ban anti-national picture."

It is understood that the Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P., will leave for Delhi on September 21 next in connection with the discussion to be held on the Tenancy Bill between the Congress High Command and the Zemindars of the United Provinces.

AERONAUTICS ON INDIAN SCREEN!

Distributors for Bombay, C. P., Madras and South.

RAMNIKLAL MOHAN LAL & CO., Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4.

EXTENSION OF AIR SERVICES

New Route From Bombay-Kolhapur Via Poona

Air Services of India Ltd., have just completed negotiations with the Kolhapur Government for running Service to Kolhapur via Poona, three times a week, as soon as the Aerodrome there is ready, which is expected to be by the middle or end of October 1938

The total amount applied for in tenders for £40,000,000 Treasury Bills was £55,795,000. The average rate per cent. for Gills at three months was 18/10.75d. against 11/11.02d. a week ago.

GANDHIJI IS HALE AND HEARTY

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17.

In reply to a telegraphic enquiry by a local paper, regarding a report that Mahatma Gandhi's right hand was affected by a paralytic attack, Mr. Mahadev Desai wires from Wardha:—

"I should like to know the name of the scaremonger who has sent the news from Wardha that you have conveyed to me in your telegram. Thank god. Gandhiji is hale and hearty, and in spite of an overwhelming burden of work his blood pressure is behaving itself. Only at 5 o'clock this afternoon, I had a note in his own hand (right hand and not left) asking me to send several important telegrams".—A. P.

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED

LUDHIANA, Sept. 15.

Pandit Ramgopal Rind, a prominent worker of the District Congress Committee, Ludhiana, is reported to have been arrested in village Badhni, District Ferozepore.—A.P.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all, as everyone who takes a little care in solving it, will stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations marked A, B, C, ... are well defined silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . .You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object from illustration number "H" is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 5th October, 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

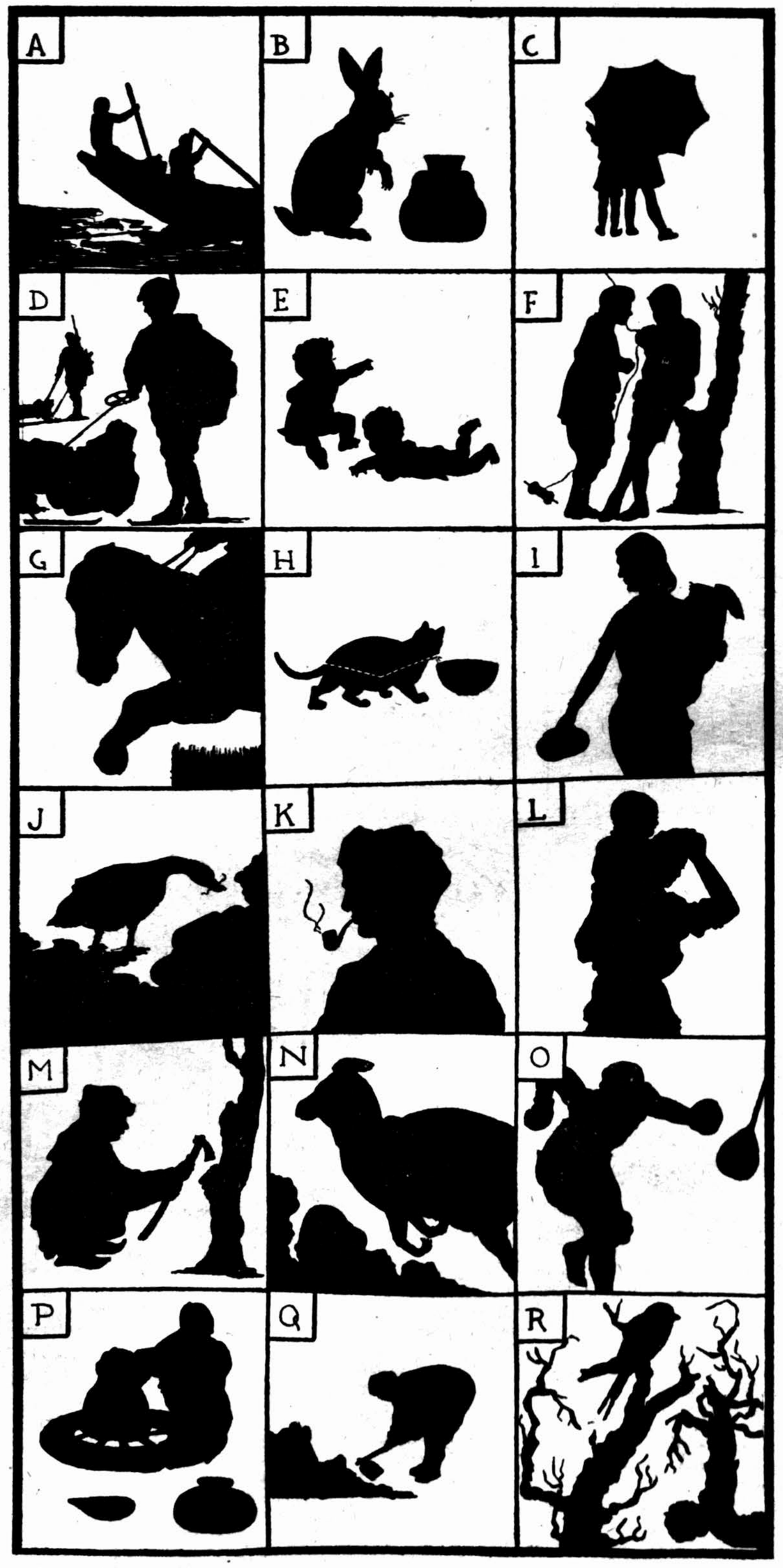
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday 5th October, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account.



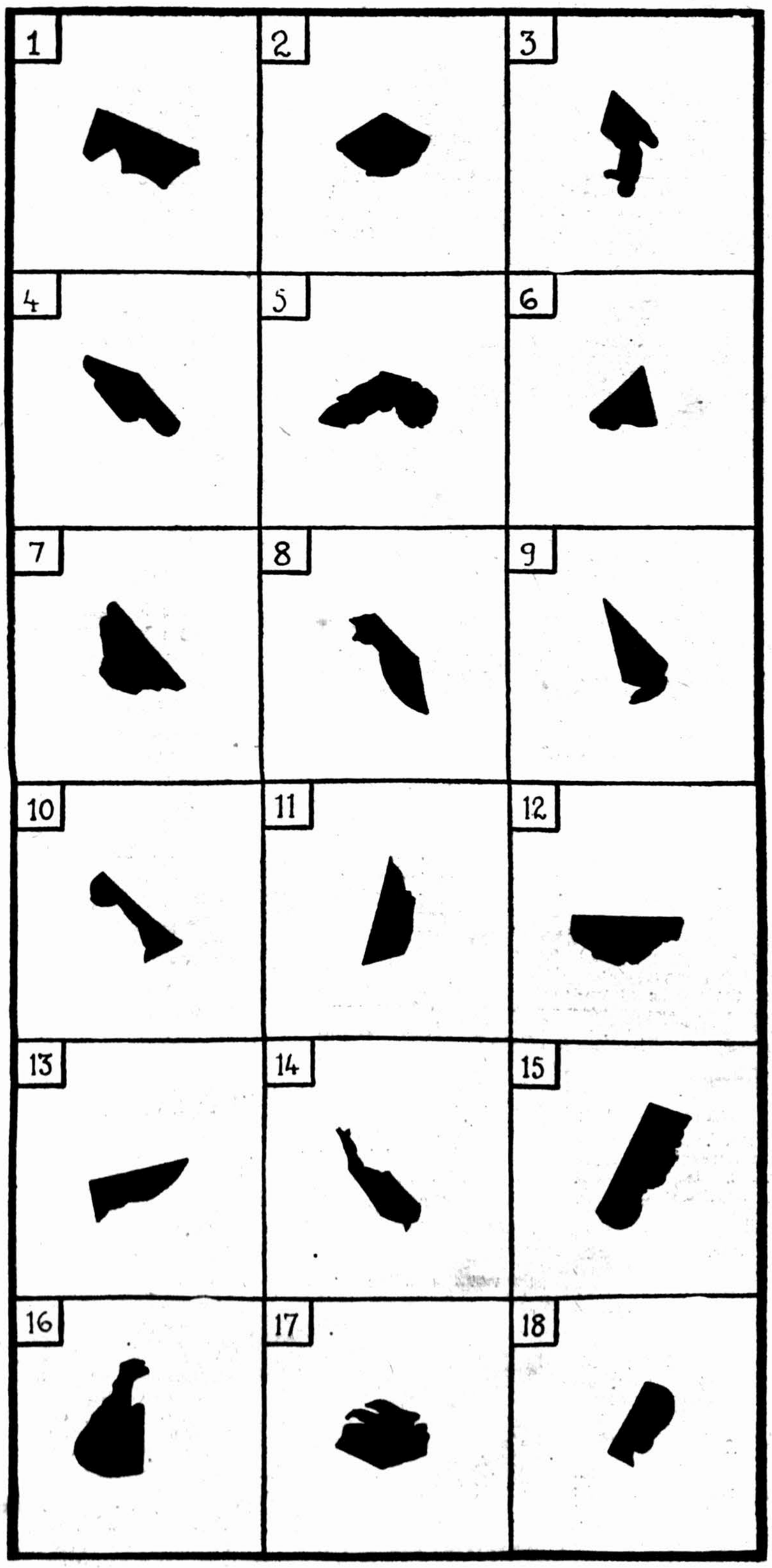
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O. BOMBAY

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

5th October, 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition

18/9

A	
B	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Around Theatre & Film Land

BOYS BORED BY "BASE FILMS"

Some Commercial Films Objected To

Dr. P. B. Ballard told the Psychology Section that many commercial films of to-day, even when marked "U," were bound to have a deleterious effect on young children, but boys were often bored by them

"The main mischief," he said, "is that life is exhibited not as service and quiet happiness, but as self-indulgence and the mad pursuit of pleasure. Plain-living and high-thinking become high-living (on funds that come from nowhere) and no thinking worth the mention."

Dr. Ballard said that the effect of the school film on the child was good and was being rendered increasingly good.

"It enriches his mind, enlarges his horizon, and widens his sympathies," he said. "The moral question does not arise. The film may bore him, but it cannot corrupt him. The commercial film, however, has a mixed influence.

"In the use of the wireless the moral problem does not arise at all. The B.B.C. has seen to that. The radio may, however, become a nuisance to children just as to adults."

TERRIFIERS

Dr. Ballard said that the films which had a particularly bad effect on children were "the terrifying films....disaster films, such as the sinking of a liner and the drowning of passengers, gangster films of all sorts, war films—terrifying if they are realistic, false and deceptive if they are romantic—adultery films, and particularly those films which give the impression that the normal human being of to-day lives in a luxury flat which he reaches by passing through several doors."

He said that the last-named type of film gave the idea that a person spent all his time lighting cigarettes—William Powell lit ten in five minutes and Conrad Veidt 15—drinking cocktails and making love to girls with alleged glamour.

"Love-making on the screen is all too often of the baser sort," he declared. "Rarely does it reveal chivalrous conduct. It is in fact mere lust."

It was true that boys under 14 were, as a rule either blind to it or bored by it, but it was by no means certain that girls of 12 and 13 were unaffected by it.

The only item on the wireless to which any objection could possibly be raised on the ground of its influence on children was the "thriller" which was sometimes broadcast as a drama, but the plot was generally too difficult to follow.

Miss Naravane On Venus Records

Miss Naravane, the sweet-voiced college girl of Poona, very popular among the student world for her melodious music, has recorded her voice on the Venus Records.

This is the first instance of a college girl attempting so successfully at the megaphone.

Believable Story Convincingly Told

Sagar's "Gramophone Singer" Shown At Imperial

The most talked of film of the season, Sagar Movietone's musical drama "Gramophone Singer" was shown at the Imperial Cinema on Saturday, for the first time.

Originally written by the famous author Pt. Sudershan, this is an intensely human story of a loving husband who deserts a lonely wife in a fit of temporary infatuation for a professional colleague. For, the man is a gramophone artist, and his new-found love is a radio star. The two float on the wings of romance until, for the first time, the radio artiste discovers that her lover is a married man. The main body of the story is made of the respective reactions of these two lovers to the situation thus created; the reactions of the gramophone singer's wife to the inexplicable desertion by a loving husband; the emotional experiences of all the three, culminating in a domestic reconciliation which the "other woman" helps to bring about.

From beginning to end, the picture has a polish and speed that reflect great credit on the directors, Mr. V. C. Desai and Mr. R. Thakur.

SHIP-SHAPE

There is nothing overdone. The early scenes showing the couple's domestic happiness, then those of the ecstatic escapade of the artist-lovers, and again their respective pathetic attempts to repair the broken emotional structures, are lightened by an idealism of an everyday and therefore realistic—kind.

The romance, so easy to over-sentimentalise, is beautifully handled, and nowhere is the story allowed to get out of control emotionally. "Gramophone Singer" is a picture of high-lights; and in such a film it is pleasantly surprising to find that the atmosphere is so realistic and good.

SURENDRA SCORES

Surendra takes the title role, which fits him perfectly. His restraint and sincerity create a perfect illusion of reality about the romantic as well as the pathetic situation he goes through. With his songs, he proves himself one of our best singers on the screen.

Fine music, too, comes from Bibbo cast in the role of the radio girl. As a foil for Surendra, she always hits off happily. For that matter, since their co-starring in "Jagirdar" which they made famous by their team work, neither Surendra nor Bibbo has had a worthwhile role. They now make up for it all in "Gramophone Singer." Bibbo throws a surprise into the bargain, by giving a truly superb dance performance.

SPARKLING BEAUTY

Not the least of the public interest in "Gramophone Singer" will be due to the appearance in it of Prabha, the Delhi beauty. There is little doubt that her dazzling looks will make a sensation. There is a touch of self-control and dignity about her performance as the gramophone singer's wife, which amply establishes her claim to stardom.

Among the rest of the cast, Bhudo Advani the comedian and Sankatha the sturdy character actor make themselves not only entertaining but very useful for the general build of the picture's tempo. Pande, Jamu Patel, Pesi Patel, Kayamali and Durga also give a good account of themselves.

A believable story, realistic performances, choice music and balanced direction, with photography and sound recording of a high quality, make "Gramophone Singer" a good, all-round entertainment that no filmgoer can afford to overlook.

"New Theatres" Studio News

"STREET SINGER" Bengali: "SATHI" Director Phani Mazumdar was again busy on the location, last week, taking 'Sound Shots' at the Botanical Gardens, Shidpur.

The atmosphere, intensified by the scenic grandeur, lent a special colour to the drama. A tense moment came in the life of Amarchand (Sailen Chaudhury and Jagdish). He took advantage of his opportunity and poured out his romantic outpourings, to impress Monju (Kanan Devi) how deeply he loved her. But Monju was severely cold. She was aware of Amarchand's sincerity and all the thoughts he had for her. But she could not reciprocate. She could not play false to the man to whom she was destined to be united as the life's partner. The episode ended with a heart-rending climax which can better be felt on the screen than described.

There is an age long strife going on between the rich and the poor. The film "Adhikar" (Hindi & Bengali) depicts this in a novel and interesting way. Two Sets of people have been most cleverly introuced in the film, who represent the two major sections of the society. If properly seen, many will find in "Adhikar" the hint to a common platform where both the sections can meet harmoniously and work for the good. It will also be seen that if the richer section can feel proud of their aristrocracy-the poorer section has also its own ground, to feel happy and proud in poverty. "Adhikar" will certainly be an interesting film from many angles which can also be taken as something novel in Indian pictures. After all, P. C. Barua has directed the film and that fact is considered enough by millions of Indian fans.

Saraswati Studio News

At last the search for a girl to play the important role of Mangala in Director Chaudhari's picture, "It's True" is ended. The lucky person is Miss Chandani, an exceedingly charming and well-educated young woman, who is destined to become one of the most scintillating stars on the horizon of the Indian screen. She is tall, slim, graceful and has a pair of most expressive eyes. Millions of movie-fans all over India will be swept off their feet when they see this new heart-throb on the screen.

Mangala is the Brahmin girl who dearly loves Chandan, played by Moti, but whose great love is unrequitted, because of his devotion to Rupa, played by Miss Rose. The character is a very sympathetic one and Miss Chandani hopes to give a finished performance.

EVERYTHING NEW IN WADIAS

Reorganisation Being Carried Out Root And Branch

Signing up of new artistes, hiring of Ajanta Studios, preparations of suitable costumes for newly started pictures, setting department working overtime to design and prepare materials to give added glamour to coming pictures, and half a dozen units working either in the studios or at outdoor locations are a daily feature in Wadia Studios of late.

The entire musical orchestra has been re-organised and is put under the direct control of Madhavlal Master who has made the Company to spend a lot of money to make the orchestra perfect from all angles. Now Wadia orchestra consists of not less than two dozen musicians with perhaps more number of musical instruments than any studio is likely to possess.

So far as equipments are concerned Burjore Tata is trying to make the studio second to none in the whole of India. Two Visatone Recording Machines are on their way to the studios and it is rumoured that Mr. Tata has placed an order for one of the latest type of Camera not yet imported in India. Added lights have been purchased to cope up with the rush of work and all the three studios have been made sound proof.

Viewing the production activities it can be easily noticed that in addition to five Wadia Pictures, two pictures of Sunder Movietone, one of Mr. Bhavnani and one Tamil picture are being produced at the studios. Homi Wadia's "Punjab Mail" featuring Fearless Nadia and the entire Diamond Thriller cast is held up on account of Horse Punjab-Ka-Beta's illness. Raja Yagnik's musical extravaganza featuring Sardar Mansoor, Lalita and Sayani, Vijay Kumar is progressing well. Nariman Ghadialli's Jungle King featuring John Cavas, Pramilla and Maheru (Gorilla) is one fourth finished while Director Yousoff's picture telling the most imaginative tale of primitive times has just come out successfully from scenario stage.

Director Aspi Irani who was to shoot "Lanka Ki Ladi" has postponed the idea of shooting it now and has taken the shooting of a quickie with a theme that will have an all India appeal. Mehru (Kap Gorilla) has been signed up to play in "Jungle King." Pramilla the well-known film star and a known figure in the journalistic world has signed to work in coming Wadia Pictures. Miss Shazadi the well-known dancer of all India fame is one of the new recruits to the Wadia fold. It is rumoured in the studio that one or two more famous female artistes may sign with Wadias before the month is out.

About Studios And Stars

Surendra and Bibbo in Sagar's "Gramophone Singer" at Imperial.

Illadevi and Ishwarlal in Ranjit's "Cat" at West End.

Madhav Menon and Sadhona Bose as Devayani and Kacha at Capitol.

Sadiq Ali, Shanta Dutt and Navin Yajnik in 'Vasanti' of Minerva, coming shortly.

Umashashi and Nemo in 'Dharti Mata' at the Minerva Talkies, running in its 5th week.

Mrs. Shanta Heblikar and Ulhas as Nalini and Suresh in "Mera Ladka" Prabhat's coming film.

"Brahmachari" Purchased By Royal Film Circuit

"Brahmachari" the newest picture of Huns Picture (Kolhapur) has been purchased by the Royal Film Circuit of Bombay.

"Brahmachari" is reported to surpass Huns' previous successes. The Marathi version is running to packed houses at the Majestic Cinema (Bombay) and Prabhat Talkies (Poona) which generally screens only Prabhat Pictures. "Brahmachari" is a 100 per cent. hilarious comedy-satire on some of the present-day fads amongst the youth of the country.

"Brahmachari" is in two versions; Marathi and Hindi. The authorship of the Hindi version goes to the credit of Pandit Indra the renowned Hindi Author

The purchase of "Brahmachari" by the Royal Film Circuit has created quite a sensational sensation in the Indian cinema-circle.

With the purchase of "Brahmachari" the Royal Film Circuit have got a good addition to their previous releases.

All India Weather

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 17.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	99	75	—	17.1	—5.1
Amraoti	86	74	T	35.6	+10.1
Akla	86	72	1.0	36.4	+123.
Ahmedabad	97	77	—	19.1	—7.6
Ajmer	101	82	—	8.4	—9.4
Ahmednagar	89	67	0.4	27.6	+12.5
Ambala	100	80	—	18.3	—3.7
Allahabad	91	77	0.3	48.5	+16.7
Benares	85	77	0.1	34.1	+1.9
Bareilly	93	74	—	33.6	—2.1
BOMBAY	86	77	T	73.1	+9.6
Bangalore	81	68	T	22.1	+5.7
Bhopal	91	76	—	46.1	—
Baroda	96	76	—	32.2	—
Belgaum	77	68	T	26.7	—9.9
Bahawalpur	106	75	—	4.7	+0.3
Bijapur	83	71	1.5	18.9	+7.2
Bellary	88	75	T	14.5	+6.0
Bhavnagar	100	77	—	18.5	—0.3
Chittagong	87	78	—	77.0	+7.1
Calcutta	88	78	0.8	27.0	—15.8
Cuttack	89	78	—	32.7	—8.8
Cawnpore	92	80	—	47.8	+17.9
Calicut	83	75	0.2	97.7	+13.1
Colombo	86	75	0.2	13.1	—6.2
Cheerapunji	72	65	5.7	397.2	+99.1
Cocanada	84	78	—	27.5	+8.0
Cochin	82	74	1.0	59.7	—9.8
Dehra Dun	90	72	—	77.2	+6.3
Delhi	103	78	—	8.5	—12.7
Dehra I. Khan	105	74	—	2.0	—3.1
Darjeeling	60	57	15.	103.3	+4.6
Desa	95	72	—	19.5	—3.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	46.9	—8.2
Fort Sandeman	93	64	—	3.8	—1.4
Gorakhpur	85	77	1.1	53.6	+14.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	74	—	21.9	+0.1
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	74	—	3.6	—2.3
Indore	91	73	—	42.6	+14.3
Jhansi	96	83	—	34.0	+3.5
Jubbulpore	89	76	—	52.5	+5.1
Jacobabad	110	79	—	1.0	—1.2
Jaipur	104	74	—	11.3	—9.7
Karwar	81	73	0.3	83.2	—21.1
Karachi	84	76	—	4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	64	55	—	21.3	+1.1
Khandwa	91	73	0.1	30.4	+5.6
Lucknow	90	77	0.2	54.5	+22.7
Ludhiana	104	78	0.1	8.1	—12.6
Lahore	106	75	—	7.0	—7.5
Lyallpur	106	75	—	5.7	—5.0
Multan	109	77	—	3.0	—1.9
Mysore	85	69	—	10.9	—0.7
Madras	92	76	0.1	13.7	+0.5
Maymyo	—	—	—	—	—
Marmagoa	89	74	—	67.9	—
Malegaon	83	69	1.0	22.1	+6.3
Mussoorie	71	57	—	54.7	—13.9
Mahableshwar	68	60	2.4	239.1	—4.01
Murree	76	55	0.4	4.1	+8.8
Mount Abu	82	67	—	38.1	—17.7
Masulipatam	86	80	—	21.5	—0.1
Mandalay	86	78	T	13.7	—2.4
Mangalore	82	75	0.2	109.3	+6.1
Meerut	—	—	—	16.1	—9.1
Mercara	72	64	0.5	105.9	+5.9
Nagpur	90	75	0.1	49.2	+9.4
Ootacamund	65	55	—	21.4	—3.1
Patna	83	78	0.6	53.0	+14.5
Peshawar	98	71	—	3.4	—0.9
Poona	83	69	0.1	17.9	+0.1
Pachmarhi	81	70	T	72.2	+6.2
Port Blair	86	77	0.1	71.0	+11.2
Quetta	87	44	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	85	73	0.1	37.5	—5.9
Rawalpindi	100	68	T	33.1	+11.3
Rangoon	86	76	0.5	69.0	+0.4
Ratnagiri	80	74	1.0	113.4	+23.5
Rajkot	98	72	—	18.6	—4.7
Sialkot	100	77	—	27.6	+6.0
Srinagar	82	57	—	6.4	—0.5
Sholapur	87	72	0.2	32.7	+14.2
Shillong	76	64	2.3	56.7	+6.2
Simla	73	59	—	40.7	—5.0
Surat	91	77	—	39.5	+2.9
Salem	93	74	—	21.6	+4.5
Trichinopoly	97	78	—	11.5	+2.2
Trivandrum	83	75	0.5	24.8	—2.5
Vizagapatam	85	79	T	18.5	—0.4

T indicate rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 17.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, North Deccan and along the West Coast and local in East United Provinces, Berar and West Central Provinces. Isolated thundershowers also occurred along and near the Western Himalayas, East Central Provinces and the rest of North-East India and the Peninsula. Day temperatures continued to be appreciably higher than usual in the Punjab and Rajputana.

Chief amounts of rainfall were:—Cherapunji and Dhubri 6 inches; Purnea 4; Mymensingh and Aurangabad 3; Shillong, Jalgaon and Mahableshwar 2; Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Khandala and Bijapur 1-1/2; Gauhati, Silchar, Gorakhpur, Akola, Ratnagiri, Malegaon and Cochin 1 inch.

Forecast (until the evening of September 18).—Thundershowers continue fairly widespread in North Deccan, along the West Coast, Assam and Bengal and occur locally in the rest of North-East India, East United Provinces, along and near the Western Himalayas, Central Provinces and East Central India. A few falls are also expected in West Central India, Gujarat, rest of North-East India and the Peninsula.—A. P.

World Of Sports: Home And Abroad

I. F. A. Soccer Team Defeated By Australia In Unofficial Test

(BY "LOOKER ON").

The I. F. A. Soccer team, which is now touring Australia, acknowledged defeat at the hands of the home country in the first unofficial "Test" match at Sydney. Though the Indians had suffered three more defeats previously from provincial sides, they had fired the imagination of their hosts by the attractive style and trickiness of their play. A vast crowd of about 20,000 people attended the match. The tourists outshone their opponents in every department of the game in the initial moiety. If their inside forwards, Rahim, Lumsden and Bhattacharjee, could turn into account the heap of golden chances which their brilliant wingers, especially Prasad, offered them they would have secured a comfortable lead. But that was not to be. The home team, on the other hand, changed ends with a goal in their favour.

A HECTIC PERIOD.

The Australians played robust football as befitted their tall stature and strong physique which undoubtedly put out their weaker and shorter opponents to a certain extent. It was, however, their opportunism which carried them to victory. They had a try at the target at every available occasion instead of trying to be too sure of the shot like the Indians. During the second half as many as seven goals were scored, four by the home team and three by the visitors. The heavy score on both sides does not do justice to the rival custodians. They performed their duties well. It is evident that the attack had the better of the defence. It is possible that the Indian team has not been able to solidify their team work as yet. With a little more practice between them they should be able to perfect their combination and improve upon their tactics and strategy. Let us hope that the tourists would be able to turn the tables on their hosts when they meet in the next "Test."

A VISIT FROM AUSTRALIANS?

Mr. P. Gupta, Manager of the I. F. A. team, has already set the ball rolling for the visit of an Australian team to India next year. Now that Australia is entertaining our team, it is but meet that India should return the hospitality in the near future. From the performances of the provincial and the Test teams against the tourists, it would appear that they are well advanced in the game and their visit would create plenty of enthusiasm in this country. But the visit should be arranged by the A. I. F. F.—and not by a provincial body like the I. F. A. And the tour programme, etc. should be in the hands of a representative Sub-Committee of the A. I. F. F. Bombay cannot forget the fact that when the Islington Corinthians paid a visit to this country last year they could not play a match in this city, although they actually passed an afternoon here. It must not be allowed to be repeated in the future.

AMERICAN TEAM WITHOUT RIGGS.

The visit of the American Tennis team in the coming cold weather is now a certainty. But it will come not only without their Ace, Donald Budge, but also without R. L. Riggs, their No. 2. No doubt this announcement will cause a lot of disappointment among the tennis fans in this country. Though the team named has three of the ranked players of America, they feel that it would not be so rousing without their top notching players. In view of the fact that a visit by some of the best professional players of the world is almost a certainty early next year, would if not be better to postpone the above visit to a later occasion when the team might be of the strongest? Some people seem to think that the visit of a foreign team every year is essential to keep up the interest and enthusiasm for the game. Nothing could be more fallacious than this. It is more than likely that such visits, if repeated every year, would lessen the interest among the public until such time as Indians can meet them on even terms and even beat them. The financial problem of the visits has also to be considered seriously. Are they worth draining away? So much wealth of a poor country like India?

HOCKEY TEAM FROM ENGLAND.

Now there is a talk of the visit of a hockey team from England in the air. It may not be possible in the ensuing season. But hopes are being expressed that they might tour India in the winter of 1939-40. It is no open secret to declare that England's standard of hockey is far below the class of the world champions. It is very unlikely that the visitors, if the tour materialises at all, would be able to defeat even some of the provincial sides. In that case, they would fail to rouse sufficient enthusiasm anywhere. As much as India may like to entertain a Hockey team from Britain, she would have to consider the question of its cost. India cannot afford to shoulder the burden of any loss. If the tourists are prepared to foot the bill, the I. H. F. should have no objection to invite them next year.

Tansen Anniversary At Gwalior

GWALIOR, Sept. 15.

The death Anniversary of Tansen, the famous musician described as Indian Orpheus, will be celebrated in Gwalior from September 18 to 20 when a good number of musicians and dancers from all over the country are expected to participate in the celebration.

All-India Radio, it is understood, are broadcasting a special programme of vocal and instrumental music from Gwalior on September 18. The nine artistes who will appear on the radio set will include many court musicians of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.—United Press.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Will It Be State-owned In 1941?

(From A Special Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

Will the Bombay-Baroda and Central Railway be taken over by the State from 1942 or will it continue to be administered by the present Company managing it under a contract?

Commercial Bombay is now speculating on the probabilities and possibilities of this position.

Political circles are also taking a fair share of interest in the speculation but the question has not yet assumed the necessary proportions for a serious discussion in political bodies.

It may be taken for granted that the question will shortly be discussed in all its bearings by the various Indian Chambers of Commerce who will also take into account the implications of the statutory Federal Railway Authority.

It will be in the light of these discussions that political associations and parties will take up the question in due course.

NOT THE ORIGINAL COMPANY.

In the meanwhile, it may be of interest to know that the present B. B. & C. I. Railway Company is not the original company managing this railway. The property of the original company was registered as early as 1885 and was acquired by the Secretary of State for India twenty years later, that was on the 31st December, 1905. The present combined system is now being worked by a new Company under a principal contract entered into between the Secretary of State and the new Company in the year 1907. A revised and supplementary contract was entered into in 1913, the year before the Great War. This supplementary contract is terminable on the 31st December 1941 or on the 31st December of any succeeding fifth year.

Now, the question is: What will be the attitude of the Government of India? No authoritative information is forthcoming but experts gather that, in view of the financial crisis that is sure to ensure as a result of the Central European situation, the Government of India are unlikely to shoulder the responsibility for running the B. B. & C. I. as they will have to pay the shareholders of the Company certain sums according to the contract on the basis of the returns of the Company beginning the 31st December, 1936.

Although inquiries reveal no definite information on the point, the probabilities are that State management may have to be deferred to the 31st December, 1946.

It is almost certain that non-official M. L. A.'s will interpellate Government at the winter session of the Indian Legislative Assembly in Delhi.

Well-known Journalist Passes Away

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Mr. Subbaroya Kamath, Editor of "Sunday Times," whose premature death at the comparatively young age of 46 is deplored all over the province, was the News Editor of the defunct "New India" of Mrs. Besant.

Mr. Subbaroya Kamath was an expert in what is known as tabloid journalism.

After the closure of "New India," he started "To-day," a pice daily and later on started the "Sunday Times" with its attractive features.

In the days of "New India," Mr. Kamath used to go on week-ends to mofussil towns to do Home Rule propaganda.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, declared open the Maharashtra Women's Conference at the Gokhale Hall, Poona, on Friday. She is photographed with Mrs. Maneklal Premchand (President), Mrs. Gilder and other members of the Conference.

Indian States On War Path

UNITED FRONT AGAINST DEMOCRACY

Gandhiji Throws Light On Happenings In Travancore, Hyderabad And Rajkot

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Harijan:—

The partial success of the people of Mysore, instead of liberalising the other States, seems, so far as one can conclude from known facts, to have stiffened them against the movement for internal responsible government.

I have called the Mysore a success only partial for nothing has yet been gained in substance by the people. The Maharajah and his cultured Dewan have recognised the State Congress, they have instituted an impartial inquiry into the recent tragic happenings and appointed a Reforms Committee with ample powers

With patience and reasonableness on the part of the Mysore State Congress and with real goodwill and understanding on the part of the Mysore Government, we may see a large measure of, if not full, responsibility in the Government of Mysore.

But the psychological effect of the Mysore events has been exceedingly great The people of the States have begun to see a new vision of liberty. What seemed to them to be a distant goal now appears to be an event to be realised almost in no time. I believe that if the awakening among the people is genuine and widespread no repression can possibly stay their inevitable march to their cherished goal.

I have said enough of the Travancore frightfulness. I can call it by no other name. Here is an extract from a letter from a Travancorean whose testimony I have never had occasion to doubt. He says:

"A careful study of the Dewan's statement shows that he is trying to cloud the issue and mislead outsiders who are not aware of the sequence of events that he narrates. Excepting the threats of 'Civil War' alleged by the Dewan, all the other events or occurrences happened subsequent to the promulgation of the Proclamation and the declaration of the State Congress as an 'illegal body. How post-war occurrences justify the war itself, it is difficult to understand.

As regards the violence which we all deplore, the stone-throwing and the burning of buses are attributed to rowdies set up by the police according to one version; but without a thorough inquiry, which is impossible under the present circumstances, it is difficult to say what is the truth. Anyhow, do you not think that it is rather surprising that though all these occurrences took place in clear daylight and at meetings at which large numbers of police and military forces were present, it was not possible to prevent any of them or arrest a single one of the offenders? The explanation of the supporters of the State Congress is that the police dare not arrest any as they and their hirelings commit these atrocities. I cannot say how far the explanation can be accepted.

A volunteer who was subjected to a severe lathi charge at the Quilon meeting says in an interview to the "Hindu" correspondent (published in the "Hindu" of 4th Sept.) that he saw with his own eyes some policemen throwing stones. Such allegations are generally made by the State Congress members. Meetings are being held and speeches made in all parts of the country but the arrests are very few. The present policy seems to be to disperse meetings by force. This leads to firing and death of innocent persons.

FIRING AGAIN AT PUTHUPALLY

After the Quilon meeting there was firing again at Puthupally, a village about five miles away from Kottayam. One or two died and some were wounded. The actual number is not yet known.

All the provisions of the new Regulation are being openly disobeyed by the people. But the Government are not able to bring the offenders to book as there is only one jail in the State and that is already full. If the Government desire to arrest and punish all the offenders, then they will have to build more jails as the number willing to court arrest and imprisonment is very large already and is increasing day after day."

And I am inundated with telegrams describing the fearful repression going on in several parts of Travancore. I do not ask that this testimony should be believed as against the State communiques. But I do suggest that there are, as usual, two sides to the question and that there is a strong case for an impartial inquiry.

But whether there is an inquiry or not, the duty of the Travancore State Congress is clear—on the one hand to see that there is no violence of any sort done by them or their sympathizers, and on the other to go on with their programme of direct action till the Travancore Government relent or the last member is accounted for.

I should like here to state one limitation of 'ahimsa.' If a wrongdoer banks upon the 'ahimsa' of his victim and goes on heaping wrong upon wrong till every one of the victims is crushed, a cry from the surrounding atmosphere arises and the force of public opinion or the like overtakes the wrong-doer. But no Satyagrahi should think that he has never to suffer unto death. His victory lies in the defiance by his unconquerable spirit of death and loss of property. The wrongdoer's certain defeat lies in his utter failure to bend or break the spirit of his victim.

If the States persist in their obstinacy and hug their ignorance of the awakening that has taken place throughout India, they are courting certain destruction.

"FRIEND OF THE STATES"

I claim to be a friend of the States. Their service has been an heirloom in my family for the past three generations, if not longer. I am no blind worshipper of antiquity. But I am not ashamed of the heirloom. All the States may not live. The biggest ones can live only if they will recognise their limitations, become servants of their people, trustees of their welfare and depend for their existence not on arms, whether their own or British, but solely on the goodwill of their people.

Frightfulness will feed the fire of violence that one feels smouldering everywhere. If the States are badly advised and they rely upon organised violence for resisting the just demands of their people, "ahimsa" so far generated in the country as a means of redressing social injustice, will not protect them. If it had grown into a Himalayan oak, it would have passed any test however severe. But, sad to confess, it has not gone deep enough into the Indian soil.

The Hyderabad communiques have therefore come upon me as a painful surprise.

Sir Akbar is a great educationist. He is philosopher. It was a pleasure to read his recent convocation address to the Dacca University. It is passing strange that he should have lent himself to the reactionary declarations which condemn an organization even before it has begun to function.

What can be the meaning of communalism in a State which is overwhelmingly one population according to religion? What can communalism mean in, say, Kashmir or the Frontier where the population is predominantly one faith?

The doctrine of minority is a good hobby to ride up to a point. But it must be at least numerically a fair minority. Even a minority of one can expect perfect justice. But it has no status in the political field.

When a person belonging to an insignificant minority mounts to power he does so not as a representative of his group but by sheer merit. The State Congress in Hyderabad can never be communal in the sense in which the word is understood in India. An institution in the Frontier Province need not be dubbed communal merely because it has no Hindu member. Of course an organization may be frankly communal in outlook. But the Hyderabad communiques make a subtle distinction and aver that there is presence in the State Congress of persons predominantly communal in outlook. What is more the State Congress has come out with a statement totally repudiating the suggestion of communalism

In Progressive Rajkot

And then comes even the erstwhile progressive Rajkot. Only the other day it had a representative Assembly elected under universal suffrage, and it had complete liberty of speech under its late lamented ruler. One may hope that after the recent display (so far as I can see, wholly uncalled for) of force, the political organization of Rajkot will be not only permitted to function undisturbed but that its demands will be met in a spirit of justice.

Whatever happens in the three States named or in any other, let the people of the States recognize that their salvation depends wholly on their own strength whose generation in turn depends upon an exhibition in action of complete non-violence and truth. They must realise that it is utterly impossible openly to organise along violent lines large masses of mankind deprived of arms and almost from time immemorial brought up as a non-military nation.

NIZAM'S BAN ON ARYA SAMAJ WORKER

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

An order banning the entry of Mr. S. Chandra, Secretary of the Aryan Defence Committee of the International Aryan League into the Nizam's Dominions, has been served to-day on him by the local police on behalf of the Nizam Government. The order enjoins that the violation of the order is punishable under Section 164. Asafiya Penal Code

Mr. Chandra went thrice to the Hyderabad State in connection with the collection of true facts about the alleged difficulties and hardships of the Arya Samajists in Hyderabad.—United Press

BANK CRASH ECHO

Contempt Proceedings Against Reserve Bank Chief

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The application filed on behalf of Mr. P. S. Talarajam Rao, a creditor of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Limited, for taking contempt proceedings against Sir James Taylor, Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. M. M. Bhargava, Manager of the local branch of the Reserve Bank, and Mr. G. A. Johnson, acting Editor of the "Madras Mail", for having issued and published certain statements regarding the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, Limited on matters 'sub judice', came up before Mr. Justice Gentle in the Madras High Court yesterday.

It was represented on behalf of the respondents that they wanted time to file counter-affidavits.

His Lordship observed that he would place the matter before the Chief Justice for its being posted before a full Bench having regard to its importance. His Lordship directed counter-affidavits to be filed before October 6 and the reply, if any, before October 10 next.—United Press.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS IN MATHURA AND BRIJ

Bombay Women Urge Stoppage And Save Country's Cattlewealth

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

A strong plea to close the slaughter houses at Mathura and Brij, great places of worship of Hindus, was made at a women's meeting held on Wednesday evening at Madhav Baug, when Lady Laxmibai presided Prominent among those present were Mrs. Taraben Manikial Premchand, Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta. Mrs. Birla and Ranee Shantaben.

At the outset Pt. Gopal Prasad Chaturvedi and Seth Chiranjilal Loyalka explained how from immemorable times the cow was occupying an honoured place in India and the Hindu religion. Apart from the religious point of view even from the economic point of view the cow was of great help to agriculturists. Cows' milk was a highly nutritive food for children and adults alike, and in a predominently agricultural country like India bulls were essential for agriculture. It was, therefore, the duty of Government to stop the slaughter of cows and rear cattlewealth of the Country.

Continuing, Sjt. Loyalka gave an account how worshippers were distressed at the slaughter of cows in a holy place like Mathura and asked the ladies to agitate for having the ruthless slaughter stopped. If they succeeded, and he had no doubt they would succeed, they would render a great service to promote "Ahimsa" and welfare of their country.

Speeches were made by Mrs. Taraben Premchand and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta. strongly protesting against the slaughter of cows at Mathura, and requesting the U. P. Government to stop the slaughter houses immediately.

Students' Strikes At Dacca

DACCA, Sept. 17.

The University students' strike was amicably settled this morning following the intervention of Mr. Pankajkumar Ghosh and Mr. Fazlur Rahman, members of the Executive Council of the University. The strike has been called off.

The strike of the students of the Jagannath Intermediate College, however, continues.—A. P.

Federation Is Negation Of Democracy

Strengthen Congress To Fight This Political Monstrosity And Economic Menace

The defects and virtues of Provincial Autonomy and the wholly unacceptable nature of the Federal Constitution as contained in the Government of India Act, were analysed and discussed by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao at a meeting held yesterday evening in Wilson College, under the auspices of the B. P. Adult Education Association.

Speaking on the "Economic and political consequences of the new Constitution," Dr. Rao stated that, as far as Provincial Governments were concerned, it could not be denied that the new constitution had some virtues. The franchise had now been considerably widened and the entire power of the Government of the Provinces now rested with the Ministers, subject to certain restrictions. The main political consequences of this was that the Congress Party coming into power in seven Provinces. The prestige of the Congress had been re-established, resulting in a feeling of visible restoration of self-respect of Indians. Within the confines of the Constitution, the Congress Governments had done a lot of good to the masses. Political education was therefore its main political achievement.

BE VERY VIGILANT.

A danger, he thought, was, however, possible. The main purpose of the Congress, he said, should be to encourage a note of militancy and aggressiveness to the national movement. Everything else must be subordinated to that end. It was likely that the bigger objective of the Congress programme, namely, the fight for Independence, might be forgotten by the Congress Ministries. The Congress Committees should therefore be very vigilant.

In the sphere of Economics, the Provincial Governments had not obtained any new power under the new Constitution.

WHOLLY UNACCEPTABLE.

Regarding the Federal part of the constitution, he was of the opinion that it was wholly unacceptable. Firstly the federal jurisdiction over British India was larger than over Indian States. According to the scheme of representation to the Central Government, the British Indian representatives were elected, while the representatives of the States were the nominees of the princes. Hence, it was a mixture of autocracy and democracy. The worst defect was that election was on the basis of communal electorates, which was a negation of democracy. Another dismal feature of the federal constitution, according to him, was that the election was indirect.

Not only was the frame-work of the Constitution defective, but its powers were restricted. It had no control over Defence and Foreign Affairs, and no effective control over Finances. Such a constitution, he said, must be stoutly opposed.

ECONOMIC MENACE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who presided, observed that the Federal Constitution was a political monstrosity and an economic menace. The contemplated Federation was not democratic, it was not a voluntary association of equal democratic States but a force union of semi-democratic provinces with feudal autocracy. Further, it was not based on the recognition of the sovereignty of the people. It was only an instrument to perpetuate political domination and economic exploitation of India by Britain. "It was" he declared "a poison which must be shunned by everyone."

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS.

He suggested three ways of fighting Federation. The Congress, which was the only real political organisation in the country which had fought for freedom must be strengthened. Secondly, inter-communal harmony should be secured. He was emphatic in stating that communal electorates would hamper the growth of the Indian Nation. Lastly, it was necessary to secure the support of the Indian States and every encouragement should be given to the State subjects, in their fight for responsible Government. In any event, Federation must be opposed tooth and nail and he asked those present to be ready for the fight.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

a. m.

8-0 Records 8-38 Pritam ki Yad p. m.

1-0 Market Rates Announcements 1-5 Music 2-0 Duet 2-5 Bombay Orchestra 2-10 Akhtaribai of Agra 2-30 Aftab-i-Mausiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan 3-0 For Children (Gujarati) 5-30 Our Instrument 5-45 Mangal Sen Sharma 6-0 Selections from the Studios 6-15 Recitations from Famous Hindustani Poems 6-25 With One voice 6-30 Contrary to Convention 6-40 Akhtaribai 7-10 Sohni on the Jaltarang 7-13 V. D. Joglekar 7-29 Different Philosopies 7-35 Bombay Radio Orchestra 7-40 Mangal Sen Sharma 7-55 Murli ki Mohini 8-0 Akhtaribai 8-25 Teen Chor 8-45 Subtlities 9-0 News Hindustani) 9-15 Listeners, letters, talk in Eng. 9-30 News 9-45 India and Sport By A F S Talyarkhan 10-0 Ustad Faiyaz Khan of Baroda 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31,4 metres (9.550 kc/s)

8-0 and 1 p. m. same as in Bombay I.

I.

61 metres (4,905 kc/s)

p. m.

5-30 same as in Bombay I 6-30 Evensong 7-35 same as in Bombay I,

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (836 kc/s)

a. m.

7-0 Light Songs 7-35 Mukerjee and Music Makers 7-45 Classical Music 8-10 Ramni Ranjan 8-30 For Young Listeners.

12-0 noon Songs from Screen.

p. m.

1-0 Request Programme 6-0 Amateur Efforts 6-10 Kumari Sneha Chowdhary 6-25 Kanak Prabha 6-35 Amiya Prova Devi 6-45 Duet 6-50 Violin Recital 6-55 Kumari Urmila Devi 7-5 Mrs. Tandon 7-20 Sitar Solo 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Amateur Efforts (contd.) 8-15 Kumari Prem Kanta 8-30 Kumari S. R. Dutta 8-45 Programme Arranged by J N Roy 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Tansen Urs.

Delhi—II Programme

60 metres (4,995 kc/s)

p.m.

6-0 Haider Husain 6-10 Classical Music 6-45 Popular Music 7-10 Violin Recital 7-30 Ghazals 7-45 Classical Music 8-5 Violin Recital 8-20 Mira ki yad Men 8-50 Ghazals 9-15 to 9-45 as in Delhi I 9-45 Orchestral Concert 10-55 News 11-0 to 12-0 as in Delhi I

MUSLIM LEAGUERS WALK OUT

Sequel To Speaker's Ruling In C. P. Assembly

NAGPUR, Sept. 17.

In the C. P. Legislative Assembly to-day, all Muslim League members, numbering eleven, walked out of the House, as a protest against a ruling given by the Speaker, Mr. G. S. Gupta, who disallowed a motion for adjournment of the House tabled by Mr. M. M. Huq to discuss a Government's Communique dated Sept. 14 dealing with Muslim agitation against the Vidyamandir Scheme (for the spread of primary education).

The Speaker had reserved his ruling on the admissability of the motion yesterday. After hearing Mr. Huq, who wanted to move the motion and the Government view point, the Speaker held that there was no serious departure in Government policy as outlined in the original scheme and Government's communique of Sept. 14 in the matter of its application to Muslims.

The Speaker added that the matter could not form the suvject of an adjournment motion. —A. P.

RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS UNCONDITIONALLY

A formidable charge sheet of acts of omission and commission in respect of the Sholapur Political Prisoners, the Bradbury Mill Strikers, and the Trade Disputes Bill, was presented against the Bombay Congress Ministry, in the shape of three long resolutions that were passed at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, at Capidas Maidan, Parel, on Saturday evening.

OUTRAGEOUS AND INHUMAN.

One resolution condemned the Ministry for what it characterised as outrageous and inhuman treatment meted out to the Sholapur Prisoners. It narrated how the Congress Ministry failed to release them, in spite of their hunger-strike, how it permitted the flogging of one of them, how it accepted the verdict of an official-ridden Committee and refused to abolish flogging. It asserted that such discriminatory treatment against radical Congressmen and Labour and Kisan Workers would break the solidarity of our national struggle, and disrupt the growing unity among the people. Finally, the resolution demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the Political Prisoners, the creation of a special category of Political Prisoners and the abolition of flogging as a punishment.

WITHDRAW CASES.

The second resolution condemned the attitude of the Government towards the Bradbury Mill strikers and the alleged lathi charge on the pickets and Labour leaders. It called upon the Ministry to intervene in the dispute on behalf of the workers, and to withdraw all pending cases against workers. The meeting also suggested that the Textile Inquiry Committee should resume its labours.

Another resolution condemned the Trade Disputes Bill now pending before the Bombay Assembly, and demanded that the Bill should be withdrawn and sent to a Joint Committee of the All-India Congress Committee and the All-India Trade Union Congress, to arrive at an agreed draft on the basis of the amendments already suggested by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, in its memorandum to the Bombay Government.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar and was addressed by Mrs. Dange, Mr. Oak, Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. Bhise, Mr. Patkar and others.

VAIDS AND HAKIMS BILL

Select Committee's Report Submitted To Bombay Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 17

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate qualifications and to provide for registration of practitioners of Indian systems of medicine with a view to encourage the study and spread of such systems and to amend the law relating to the medical practitioners generally in the province of Bombay was presented to the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning by Hon. Morarji Desai Revenue Minister, in the absence of Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health who is reported to have gone to Wardha to consult Gandhiji in connection with the prohibition programme for the ensuing year.

SUBSTANTIALLY ALTERED

In the words of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the report of the select Committee on the Medical Bill "had been after careful and prolonged discussions substantially altered". The main change is that part three of the Bill dealing with the penal clauses, which was according to the original Bill to have come into force two years after the passing of the Bill shall come into force after five years.

The second and third readings of this Bill will not be taken into consideration during the present session of the Assembly. It may come up for discussion during the Bombay session of Assembly in November.

Earlier lobbies were full of groups of members, who were discussing on the sudden death of Sir Phiroze Sethna by heart failure. The Prime Minister and others were busily engaged in finding out if Sir Phiroze had been a member of the old Council so that reference to the sad demise could be made in the House. Obviously it was found that he was not a member.

Premier Khare's Appeal To Labour

(Continued from Page 21).

the city. He was at the head of the biggest insurance concern. He took keen interest in Municipal affairs since 1907 and was President of the Municipality in 1915. The Parsi community and the city of Bombay have sustained great loss in his death.

Mr. Kher referred to his dignity courteousness and sweet temper. Mr. Kher was in personal touch for many years though they did not agree in politics and had great regard for him.

TRIBUTES FROM ALL SIDES

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta associated himself with Mr. Kher said that Sir Phiroze Sethna was himself almost an institution. He was a member of the Council of State from its every inception to the last day. He fought vigorously for Indianisation of Port Trust.

Messrs. B. K. Gaikwad, D. W. Raut, G. H. Cooke and a Muslim Leaguer associated themselves with the expressions. The Speaked associated whole-heartedly. The members stood up in their seats for a few seconds as a mark of respect to the departed.

LATE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA

Indian Citizenship Association's Condolence

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has adopted the following resolution at the death of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna:—

"The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association places on record its deep sense of loss at the sad and sudden death of the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, who as a member of the Council of the Association, since its inception in 1915, and as one of its Trustees rendered valuable services to the cause of Indians abroad. The Council will greatly miss the late Sir Phiroze Sethna's mature experience and calm judgment at its future deliberations. The Council extends its heartfelt sympathy to Lady Sethna and other members of the bereaved family"

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO SIR PHIROZE'S NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM

Large Attendance At Funeral: Hundreds Pay Last Respects

The funeral of the late Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna which took place on Friday afternoon was attended by at least two thousand citizens. The prayers by the Parsi priests began at 3 p.m. (B. T.) and continued till 4 p.m. (B. T.). Hundreds of Parsis who had collected in the compound of the "Sunbeam," the residence of the late Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, then marched into the hall where the body lay to pay their last respects which took well nigh an hour. A procession was then formed led by the bier and the mourners followed it to the Tower of Silence where the last rites took place.

The vehicular traffic from Kemp and Co. at Cumballa Hill to Malabar Hill corner was closed. A number of police officers and constables were on duty to regulate the traffic, as hundreds of motor cars in which the mourners arrived were to be parked, and they were lined from Malabar Hill to Cumballa Hill.

Among those present were also Sir H. P. Mody, Sir J. B. Boman Behram, Sir Dossabhoy Bhiawandiwala, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Hormusji Adenwala, Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Mr. M. P. Kharegaht, Mr. M. N. Cama, Mr. D. S Dalal (Branch Manager, Sun Life of Canada), Mr A. P. Sabawala, Hon. Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, Hon. Mr. Justice Engineer, Dastur Dinshaw Garda, Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Kekhashru, Mr. H. Chamberlain, Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Mr. H. F. Knight, Mr. R. G. Higham, Rev. Fr. Pallacios, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. Turner of Reuter Ltd., Mr. Manilal Nanavati, Hon. Mr. Justice Divetia, Sir N. Mandalik, Sir M. V. Mehta, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Mr. Soonderdas Morarji, Mr. Mathradas Vissanji, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Mr. H. B. Shidasani, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Dr. M. F. Pavre, and Mr. Noormahomed M. Chinoy. It was about sunset when the last rites were over.

LEADING FIGURE IN COMMERCIAL WORLD

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association said:—

"The death of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna removes from the Indian financial and commercial world a leading figure. He was a great man of sound judgment and wide outlook. His services to Indian commerce and finance will never be forgotten. He was one of the great and able politicians and a popular figure in the country. He guided with prudence and caution the destiny of the Central Bank of India Ltd."

FIRMS CLOSED IN SETHNA'S MEMORY

Offices of a number of commercial firms and public bodies in Bombay remained closed on Saturday in memory of the late Sir Phiroze Sethna. The Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd., was closed for the day, while the Bombay Stock Exchange was open for an hour only.

The Administrative Office of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada for India and the branch office of the Company in Bombay remained closed owing to the death of Sir Phiroze, their former Manager. The Western India Oil Distributing Co., Ltd., Jost's Engineering Co., Ltd., Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Motion Picture Society of India, of which he was either the Chairman or the President, were also closed.

Among other offices, that remained closed on Saturday were the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., The Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., and other concerns of Tatas with which Sir Phiroze was associated.

Owing to death of Sir Phiroze there were no matinee shows on Saturday at all the Western India Theatres in Bombay including the Indian Cinema houses and at the Excelsior Theatre.

PANTULU MOURNS SETHNA'S DEATH

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Leader of the Congress Group in the Council of State, in a statement on the death of Sir Pheroze Sethna, says:—

"The sad news of Sir Pheroze Sethna's demise has come as a terrible shock on us who witnessed his wonderful activities only a week ago, characteristic of his mental vigour, patriotism and wide knowledge of the affairs of his country. He was a nationalist to the core and easily the most eloquent and impressive speaker in the Council of State, who commanded respectful attention from all sides of the House.

"May his soul rest in peace and may his life inspire his countrymen with his ideals".—United Press.

"ADVICE TO RESORT TO DIRECT ACTION"

C. P.'s Interpretation Of Mahatma's Statement

TRIVANDRUM: Sept. 17.

"The latest pronouncement of Gandhiji in the "Harijan" is notable in many ways. It contains a definite advice to Travancore State Congress that it is their duty to go on with their programme of direct action," said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, interviewed to-day on Gandhiji's article on "States and Responsibility."

Sir Ramaswami Aiyar added: "This advice is clearly inconsistent with the attitude till now adopted by the Congress and reenunciates a doctrine discredited and found to be calamitous in British India. Direct action against the Government will necessarily have to be met by the use of all resources of the Government. In the second place it proves that Gandhiji is ready to place reliance only on the words of his adherents, who constitute one of the two parties concerned, and is not prepared to pay due attention to the statements of the other party; for it is only a partisan, who can describe what is taking place in Travancore as "frightfulness," as there is on the part of the undisciplined mobs roused by intemperate language and exhortations of leaders, who have no control over their followers. When it is seen that in the "Harijan" of September 10, Gandhiji's statements alone are printed, but not the statements made on behalf of the Travancore Government, to which they are referable, one almost despairs of obtaining fair treatment in this controversy from Gandhiji."—A.P.

OFFICES CLOSED.

The offices of the Amalgamated Electricity Co. (Belgaum) Ltd., the Ajmer Electric Supply Co. Ltd. and The Jalgaon Electric Supply Co. Ltd. remained closed to-day owing to the sad demise of Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., as a mark of honour.

All Nations Agree On One Thing!

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Central Assembly Passes Motor Vehicles Bill

Brisk Work Over Amendment Of Emigration Act 1922

PRESIDENT'S RULING ON FAILURE OF DIVISION BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: September 17.

Peace reigned to-day in the Assembly when after three weeks of wrangle over hundreds of amendments speakers of all Parties joined in blessing the Motor Vehicles Bill, when it reached third reading stage.

Satyamurti's Protest

The only incident that disturbed this peace was when Mr. Satyamurti referred to Congress Party's hard work over the Bill.

Mr. Nairang, Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party interrupted: "WHY DO YOU PRAISE YOURSELF? WE HAVE GIVEN YOU CREDIT FOR YOUR WORK.

Mr. Satyamurti was ready with his retort: "I AM PRAISING MYSELF BECAUSE I WANT MY FRIENDS ALSO TO JOIN CONGRESS."

DO THE SAME FOR INDIAN SHIPPING

In a characteristically witty speech Mr. Bhulabhai Desai referred to the Bill as a reasonable mean and appealed to the other side to display the same spirit, understanding and goodwill in dealing with the claims of Indian shipping. He playfully referred to the Muslim-Nationalist-European combine as the "firm which had dissolved itself." But Mr. Aney was ready-witted enough to seize it as compliment and express the hope that the firm instead of dissolving itself would grow and embrace all parties of the House.

FATEFUL YEAR.

There was a touch of melancholy in Mr. Clow's speech when he said that the last Bill dealing with motor vehicles was passed in that fateful year of 1914. He defended the provisions of the Bill, which vested the Provincial Governments with great powers.

Proceedings In Detail

The Assembly held an extra sitting to-day in order to dispose off one or two remaining clauses of the Motor Vehicles Bill.

There were no questions, but before the House resumed the debate on the Bill, the President gave his ruling on the point raised yesterday regarding the failure of the Division Bell to ring in certain parts of the Assembly building with the result that some members were not able to vote.

NO DIVISION AGAIN

The President, Sir Abdur Rahim, referred to the fact that the arrangement by which members were informed of a division by means of a bell and worked satisfactorily hitherto. It was possible that in some cases, certain members might fail to record their votes because the bell went out of order; but irrespective of the fact whether it was possible to devise a more satisfactory and more reliable system, he believed that members should themselves take the wise precaution to see that they were not taken by surprise. As regards the demand made by members who had failed to give their votes for a further opportunity to do so, the President mentioned that a similar incident occurred in the British Parliament, but it was ruled there that it was not a point of order.

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL

The House resumed consideration of the second clause of Motor Vehicles Bill.

Of the 40 amendments on the order paper, six only were moved, five were rejected and one was passed, which was moved by Mr. F. E. James of the European Group. It improved the definition of the term "goods" carried by a motor, so as to exclude fire extinguishers or pumps also from coming within the definition of the term "goods."

Mr. Clow accepting the amendment admitted that it had made a definite improvement in the definition of "goods."

Clause 2 as amended was then passed.

On a motion by Mr. K. G. Mitchel, a new sub-clause was added to the Bill.

It lays down that the motor vehicles rules now in force shall continue to be in force for a period of nine months from the date the new Motor Vehicles Act comes into force, unless these rules were cancelled by notifications in official gazettes.

The new clause also lays down that nothing contained in the new Act shall, until the expiry of a period of nine months from the commencement of this Act, operate to invalidate any provisions relating to the taxation of motor vehicles contained in any provincial enactment or rules made thereunder in force at the commencement of this Act.

At 11-30 Mr. A. G. Clow moved without making any speech that the Motor Vehicles Bill as amended be passed.

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya remarked: "Very happy man."

MODEST ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. B. J. Desai initiated the debate on the third reading of the Motor Vehicles Bill with a speech which subsequent speakers commented as striking the right note of geniality. He congratulated the House on its good temper and the efficiency and usefulness of the measure and Mr. Clow on his clarity and sweet reasonableness. He referred to one of the most important changes in the Bill made by clause 42 relating to co-ordination and said: "The original Bill sought to impose upon us representatives of Railways. We have succeeded, if you like by compromise, but certainly by pooling our resources, in laying down that the regulation of Motor Vehicles Bill will be in the hands of those, who will be interested in the promotion of road transport in this country and who will now under the Bill also have an indirect and somewhat elastic control over Railways. That might be a very modest achievement, but in our present condition, modesty is not a virtue but an obligation."

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed congratulated Mr. Clow and Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. M. S. Aney joined in congratulating the House on the passage of the measure, which, would make a real beginning with co-ordination.

PROPER HIGHWAY CODE

Mr. Aikman referred to the keen practical interest that all parties had taken in the Bill. There was much in the Bill which was good and would make it a proper highway code. He paid a tribute to Mr. Aney and Mr. Clow.

Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang associated himself with the tributes paid to Mr. Clow and Mr. Mitchell and congratulated the leader of the Opposition on the valuable light he on occasions threw on points of law

Mr. N. C. Chunder, on behalf of Congress back-benchers, rebutted the charge that they had sacrificed their liberty of conscience to their leader. The member in charge of the Bill had been congratulated but the members of the Select Committee, who had changed the fundamental character of the Bill, deserved sincere congratulations, particularly Mr. K. Santanam. Mr. Abdul Rashid Choudhury's tenacity of purpose also deserved commendation.

RAILWAYS WARNED

Maulvi Abdul Ghani warned the Railways against continuing their extravagant ways exemplified in the building of stations as if to emulate King's palaces. If they continued as extravagant as ever, no Bill would help them.

GREATER THAN CO-ORDINATION.

Mr. K. Santanam stressed the simplicity of the measure and of the conditions, which would prevail under its provisions. He said any licence issued by a licensing authority would be valid throughout India; similarly in the case of registration, as regards Clause 42, there was one thing to expect from it. It would be an inducement to the Provincial Governments to develop an intensive knowledge of Railway and motor freight system, also of the problems of marketing and the effect of freight on distribution of goods. If the Clause induced such intensive study of this subject, it would have done something of greater consequence than co-ordination.

POWER FOR PROVINCES

Clause 42, said Mr. Satyamurti gave an influence, which he trusted, would grow to Provincial Governments over the policy of Railways in the matter of freights and fares. "The influence may not be very big but if and when all the eleven Provinces pull together, I should like to see that Railway Board, which can resist the united pressure of all these Provinces."

CLOW'S TRIBUTE

Mr. A. G. Clow spoke feelingly in acknowledgement of the tributes paid to him. Behind the Bill lay months and years of hard work and in this connection he referred to the help of Mr. Chatterjee on the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, of Mr. Roy to whose ardous labours the form of the Bill was due and Mr. Mitchell. They owed a great deal to the Select Committee, particularly to Mr. Santanam.

The House then gave third reading to the Bill

ASSISTED EMIGRATION

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai moved that Bill further to amend the Indian Emigration Act 1922, be taken into consideration. He gave figures to show that unassisted emigration of unskilled labourers proceeding to Malaya and Ceylon was rapidly increasing year by year. This unrestricted flow was likely to disturb the conditions of life of Indians in these Colonies, for whom Government had secured a certain standard of wages after prolonged negotiations. The Central Government had therefore after consultation with the Madras Government (for the emigrants belonged entirely to Madras) decided to bring forward this Bill

The House adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Seth Govind Das said this Bill had the support of the entire nation and it would help Indians in Burma also. He hoped that this legislation would not be applied to prevent any further scheme of India in settlement abroad, and emphasised that the Governments of Malaya Ceylon and Burma should realise they would not get Indian labour hereafter on any other terms

(Continued on Page 37).

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SADHONA BOSE AT CAPITOL

Delightful Indian Dancing

Sadhona Bose and her colleagues of the Calcutta Art Players made their debut in the presence of crowded audiences at the two shows at Capitol on Saturday. The soft and subdued music and the charming exhibition of Indian dance technique provided a much-needed relief to Bombay theatre-goers who have had a surfeit of cinema films. The stage arrangements were simple and the lighting was effective. Timir Baran and his orchestra delighted the audience while the Sarod Solo by Timir Baran and the Sitar solo by Amiya Kanti were particularly appreciated. Sadhona Bose gave a pleasant rendering of Indian dancing in all the items of the programme in which she appeared. She was most expressive in Byartha Prem and Kacha Devyani while in the Street Dancer, she with Jamuna Prasad provided rollicking fun for the audience for ten minutes. Madhav Menon was vigorous in the Hunter's dance and Jamuna Prasad depicted the technique of the Kathak dancing by clever footwork. The other members of the cast did their work well, especially in Ras-Leela.

Messrs. Nizamuddin, Saiduddin and Nasiruddin Abbamia who were arrested on the 23rd July 1938 in connection with the theft committed in the office of Mohamed Umar Chandbhoy at Nagdevi Street by Pydhonie Police and were placed before the learned Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on July 25th 1938 and bailed out after taking several remands, are ultimately discharged by the Police on Friday last, as there was no evidence against them.

PRIMARY HANDICRAFT CLASSES.

The ceremony of certificates distribution of the Primary Handicraft Classes conducted by the Bombay Handwork Education Society will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Girgaum Municipal Marathi Boys' School, Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram presiding.

Incident At State Congress Meeting

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 17.

A meeting under the auspices of the Travancore State Congress held yesterday evening at the Trivandrum Beach was addressed by three speakers.

When dispersing after the meeting a section of the crowd pelted stones at the police and the military, who were stationed at some distance from the meeting place. Two State Congressmen, who appealed to the crowd to disperse peacefully were roughly handled by the crowd. The State Forces Commandant and police officers also asked the crowd repeatedly to disperse and after sometime, the crowd dispersed without any further incident.—A. P.

REPRESSION IN TRAVANCORE

NAGERCOIL, Sept. 17

One Govind Pillai who distributed notices announcing a public meeting this evening in Putheri Tank, was arrested this morning and taken to the police station.

A boy who picked up some notices was also arrested.

A. Sankara Pillai, brother of A. Narayan Pillai undergoing imprisonment, was arrested at this residence and taken to Padmanabhapuram. His house was searched.—United Press.

Labour Deputation To Meet Premier

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Attlee, and his deputy, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, called at the Foreign Office this afternoon at the invitation of Lord Halifax and remained for about half an hour.

Earlier to-day there was a meeting of the National Council of Labour at which after discussion of the international situation it was decided to ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation at the earliest possible moment after his return.

Members of the Council appointed to the deputation were Hugh Dalton, Herbert Morrison and Sir Walter Citrine. The Council will meet again on Monday or earlier if necessary.

England Provides Against Gas Attack

LONDON, Sept. 17

Forty-five million gasmasks are being distributed as quickly as possible to local authorities throughout the country. Officials are working 15 hours daily, in addition, tens of millions of sandbags are distributed and stored.—Reuter

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Demonstration In Poland To Support Demands

WARSAW, Sept. 17.

A demonstration at Katowice on September 19 to support the rights of Polish minority in Czechoslovak'a has been organised.

Meanwhile the newspaper "Kurjerporanny" insists that there must be no sort of discrimination in favour of Sudeten Germans.—Reuter.

Reference To International Situation Expected

TRIESTE, Sept. 17.

Signor Mussolini is expected to refer to the international situation in his speech which it was originally believed will be devoted mainly to home affa'rs such as racial question and industrial conditions, here at noon on Sunday on the occasion of his first official visit to the port.—Reuter's Special.

COLONIAL SECRETARY MEETS KING.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who in Lord Stanley's absence in Canada has kept in touch with the Dominions Office during ministerial discussions of the international situation was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

The Archbishop of Canterbury called at the Foreign Office to-day and saw the Foreign Secretary.—Reuter

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21 Czech Subjects Arrested

BERLIN: Sept. 17.

It is reported here and it is confirmed by the Czech Legation that 22 Czech subjects were arrested by German authorities. The arrested persons include 16 residents of Berlin.—Reuter.

Konrad Henlein has ordered Sudeten German Free Corps to be formed along the Frontier of Sudeten territory, according to an official German news agency report.

In this connection the Sudeten Germany Party leaders' manifesto vehemently attacking the policies of the Czech Government alleges that the Czechs have methodically intensified their hatred for everything German.—Reuter.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY PASSES MOTOR VEHICLES BILL

(Continued from Page 36).

than those that Indians themselves would willingly agree to.

LABOUR'S SUPPORT.

Prof. Ranga, on behalf of Labour, supported the Bill. He said, however anxious Indians might be to relieve unemployment in India, they should not tolerate a process which would result in Indians in foreign countries living like "dogs." These conditions were all the more intolerable in view of the fact that Indian settlers there as a rule were not only better citizens but also better husbands.

Mr. F. E. James said as one who had recently visited Malaya, asserted that the Bill was not only important but urgent so far as Malaya was concerned.

Mr. M. S. Aney urged that while passing this Bill for the benefit of the Indians in Malaya, Government should do something to assist those Indians, whom by this legislation they would prevent from seeking livelihood abroad.

SRI PRAKASH'S ATTACK

Mr.. Sri Prakash vigorously condemned what he regarded as the common practice of utilising Indians to do the spade work for the White Colonists and when the country was developed, sending them out. He deplored the policy of the Government of India of entrusting measures like the Motor Vehicles Bill to the European members and reserving to Indian members bills, which involved the defending of the anti-Indian policy of Government.

CHECK IMMIGRATION ALSO

Mr. Nauman (Muslim League Party), while supporting the Bill advised the Government to pass a parallel Bill to prevent unrestricted inflow into India of foreign nationals from countries like Germany, Italy, Japan and France

Sir G. S. Bajpai replying briefly to the debate referred to Prof. Ranga's declaration that Indians made better husbands than the other inhabitants of the colonies. He said Indians on the other hand had the reputation of being reluctant to mix their blood with local people.

He assured Seth Govind Das that the question of Government preventing by this measure any future scheme of settlement abroad would not arise because the House itself through the Standing Emigration Committee would have control over emigration.

He informed the House that Governments of Malaya and Ceylon were fully cognisant of the text of this Bill, copies of which had been supplied to them.

Motion for consideration was thereupon passed.

RANGA'S AMENDMENT

The House rapidly disposed off the amendment of which only one was accepted. This was moved by Prof. Ranga, who wanted to bring within the penalties provided in the Bill, those who assisted emigration in contravention of the Bill. The bill as introduced sought to punish only the labourer, who attempted to emigrate in contravention of the Bill.

GOVT.'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Santanam's amendment proposing that no action under the Bill should be taken without the previous approval of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature was withdrawn on Sir Girja Shankar reiterating his assurance that it was Government's intention to continue the present practice of consulting the Standing Emigration Committee on every question relating to emigration.

During the third reading stage Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang and Mr. A. Ayyangar spoke.

Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai informed the House that the Indian Association, Malaya, definitely approached the Government of India for a measure of this kind.

The Bill as amended was then passed and the House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

PRIVATE MEETING OF PALESTINE PARTITION COMMISSION

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Palestine Partition Commission held a private meeting this morning when they received evidence from Mr. A. A. L. Zissu, Mr. J.M.A. Gwyer and Mr. C.L. Henriques on matters arising under the Commission's terms of reference. —Reuter.

PALESTINE COMMISSION

Early Report On British Policy To Be Pursued

GENEVA: Sept. 17.

The Commission which recently returned from Palestine would lose no time in preparing its report in the light of which the British Government will be able to reach its final decision on policy, declared Mr. R. A. Butler.

Meanwhile the British Government remained of the opinion that the partition offered in principle the best and most hopeful solution of the Palestine problem.

The British Government were fully alive to the disadvantages of the present state of uncertainty, and would do all in their power to expedite a decision with regard to the future status.—Reuter.

HUNDRED CASUALTIES IN AIR RAID

JERUSALEM, Sept. 16.

It is disclosed that upwards of casualties were inflicted upon a large band of Arabs massed near Ramallah in North Jerusalem, which fourteen R.A.F. 'planes, supported by ground forces, engaged in action yesterday.—Reuter.

State Congressmen Jailed And Fined

QUILON: Sept. 17.

Five members of the State Congress, who were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, were convicted to-day and sentenced to 14 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500 each, in default, to three months' further imprisonment.—A.P.

Building Trade Employees To Strike On Monday

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The building trade employees of Paris voted in favour of strike on Monday. M. Pomaret, Minister for Labour stated that the Government would take all measures to complete any buildings being erected in connection with national defence.—Reuter

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Heavy Casualties In Air Raid On Barcelona

BARCELONA, Sept. 16.

Nine war 'planes dropped about 60 bombs on the harbour zone this morning and 23 persons were killed and 60 wounded, when several big ones fell on the crowded fish market.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Rumours Of Gold Export Difficulties

LIVERPOOL WHEAT FIRM

BOMBAY: September 17.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton Market was slightly more active on better foreign cables with Operators generally hesitant awaiting developments abroad. Later, the market declined on considerable selling pressure.

BULLION

After the early steadiness Silver prices steadily gave way under realising and selling by Chokseys, but at lower levels further decline was arrested.

Gold Market came under pressure owing to rumoured difficulties of exporting metal.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	7.83
To-day's opening	7.84
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	7.74
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	4.61
To-day's opening	4.61
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	4.61
Difference	Nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 151

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 17.

The New York cotton market opened to-day with October quoting at 7.84 i.e. one point higher.

Prices advanced slightly on scattered purchases but thereafter they fell abruptly on absence of any encouraging news from abroad regarding International situation, which induced considerable foreign selling and liquidation under which prices continued to sag and October closed at 7.74.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 152-4 and then it declined to Rs. 152-2. Later the market developed further weakness on weak New York advices. Broach closed at Rs. 151-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (7.90/7.90) 7.84/7.84
December (7.97/7.97) 7.88/7.88
January (7.93/7.93) 7.86/7.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

American October (4.61) 4.61
American January (4.69) 4.68
Egyptian November (6.77) 6.80
Egyptian January (6.97) 7.00

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 17.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C I. F. Continent New Crop September October (£19 sellers) £19 1 8 sellers.

Dunlop September (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
Lightning September (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay September October (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta September (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata September £11 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£10 9/16 sellers) £10 3/8

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	4.79 13/16
To-day's opening	4.79 15/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.79 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	4.80.00
To-day's opening	4.79.87
To-day's closing	4.80.12

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	178.31
To-day's opening	178.32
To-day's closing	178.31

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 17.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.79.87 and then eased to 4.79.81 with subsequent movements small.

Franc opened at 178.32 and continued very steady with no further change.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.304) 13.304
New York on Bombay (35.96) 35.84
Berlin on Bombay (89 1/2) 89 1/4
London on Milan (91.30) 91.22
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/4 nominal) 0-8 3/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-4-8 1/2) £7-4-9 1/2
Silver (19 7/16d) 19 9/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent 1 to 1 per cent
4 months (15/16 to 1 per cent) 1 3/16 to 1 3/16 per cent.
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Little general buying. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 17.

Spot	(19 7/16d.) 19 9/16d+1/8
Forward	(19 1/4d) 19 1/4d+nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 17.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-4-8 1/2) £7-4-9 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Silver ready	51	15	0
Silver Asho	51	13	0
Silver Kartak	51	12	0

GOLD

Gold ready	36	0	0
Gold Asho	36	1	0
Gold Kartak	36	1	3
Sovereign	23	8	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with Oct. 65 and Dec. 62. The market developed some activity to-day with the trend generally higher following renewed anxiety over European situation.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Discount Rates Shoot Up

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The money market is not entirely unaffected by the past weeks' rapid developments in the political sphere. Short-term loans appeared to be scarcer than usual and borrowers often paid 7/8 per cent for non-clearing money against bonds, while discount rates were more progressively upwards with the result that Government paid an average rate of 15/16 per cent on their weekly Treasury Bill borrowings for the first time since December 1936.

Wall Street closed weak.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Government Securities Quiet But Steady

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Jutes ruled steady but the trading was somewhat limited. Coals were unchanged. In teas only a limited business was put through in the miscellaneous section apart from business in its speculative issues at more or less unchanged prices, there is practically nothing fresh to report. Govt securities were quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent paper 86/6; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 95/15; 3 per cent loan 1933/65 98/2 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 115/2.

Railway:—Arrah Sasaram 54.

Coals:—Bhalgora 4/11; Equitable 36/8, North Damuda 5/6.

Jutes:—Anglo India 305 small lot, Clive 22/4; Howrah 49/10; Hukumchand 6/8; Kanknarrah 370 small lot; Kelvin 480 small lot; Waverley 1/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/6; Consolidated tin 5/10; Indian copper 2/6; Tavoy tin 1/7; Dalmia cement ord 10; 043; 88/8; small lot; Alkali and Chemical pref 113/8; Hukumchand steel ord 8; Indian Iron and steel 31/10; Indian Standard Wagon ord 42; Steel corpn ord 7/15; Associated Hotel pref 76, British Burma petroleum 3/6; Bengal paper 96/8; Titaghur ordy 14/11; Humayun property pref 8/12; Buland sugar 12/12.

Tea:—Tirrihannath 1/8

Debentures:—5 1/2 per cent 1938/50 Carew and Company 104/8, 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66; Howrah Bridge 102 small lot; 3 1/4 per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 99/2.—A.P.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 63 5/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 17.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 17.

U S Common New Stock (dol 55 1/4) dol 55 1/4

General Motors (dol 44 3/8) dol 43 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32) dol 31 5/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

3½% GOVT. PAPER Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper closed at Rs. 95-13 at 2 p.m.

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

Bombay, Sept 17

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 101 December 100 February 100

Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 111 December 112 February 113

Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 150 December 151 February 152.

WHEAT AND LINSEED Closing Quotation

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Wheat September	4	0	6
Wheat January	4	2	0
Wheat May	3	3	0
Linseed September	7	1	0
Linseed May	4	11	9

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 17

Yesterday there was nervous short covering in the Liverpool wheat market while Chicago wheat market was firm in sympathy with Winnipeg on improved domestic flour trade and reports that many farmers are signing the Agricultural Adjustment acreage reduction contracts. The Argentine Government acreage report gives wheat 20,007,000 acres an increase of 4.1 per cent. over last year and linseed 68,67,000 acres a decrease of 2.2 per cent. The local linseed market was quiet after yesterday's drop while wheat market was steady with a restricted turnover.

Linseed September	7	0	0
Linseed May	4	12	0
Wheat September	4	0	0
Wheat January	4	2	0
Wheat May	3	3	0

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 16th September 1938 amounted to £15,000.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Gold valued at Rs. 3,54,888 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, September 17.

Two consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 13,140 were shipped for Mombassa by the S. S. "Tairea"

The S. S. "Viceroy of India", which sailed for London on Saturday, carried one consignment of sovereigns worth Rs 2,27,832 for Amsterdam, via London and another consignment of sovereigns valued at Rs. 1,13,916 for London.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,19,32,96,361.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 16.

October	10-7-6.
November	10-6-3.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

October	63d.
December	60 1/8d.
March	60 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 16.

September	dol 0.65 1/4.
December	dol 0.65 5/8.
May	dol 0.66 7/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 16.

*March	2.04.
May	2.07.
July	2.09.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		96	...
Central India	301	6,014	...
Barsi and Nagar	81	386	15
Berar	53	1,096	...
Central Provinces		1,710	...
Total Oomras	435	9,302	15
Dholera	158	4,214	600
N.-W. Provinces		2	...
Rajputana	428	551	...
Sind-Punjab		1,742	2,193
Broach	207	1,658	137
Coompta and Dharwar	8	1,951	1,077
Westerns-Northerns	133	1,416	133
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		347	229
Egyptian, African and Sudan	254	14,643	8,898
Total	1,623	35,831	13,204

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 15th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	630	2,765	15,372
Japan and China	4,169	32,595	17,222
Coast Ports		1,892	2,464
Up-country by Rail		13,730	11,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1,2436	3,345
Total	4,799	63,818	50,902

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 17

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 151/10 and declined to Rs. 151/4 on scattered selling. Later on there was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 151/14 but again ruled quiet on scattered selling.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened one point up and with a slightly better enquiry prices advanced to Rs. 152/4 for Broach A/M. Later on the market was quiet and Broach was quoted at Rs 151/12. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	152	2	0
Oomra D/J	135	4	0
Bengal D/J	114	0	0

Cotton Arrivals

	bales
Receipts into Bombay on 15th September	4.845
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	34,208
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	12,905
Increase	21,303

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 136 December 144 January 148 March 148 May 154 July 156 at cross rate 4.79 13/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 151/8 Liverpool May 1939 4.70 Rs. 53 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 151/8 New York May 7.85 Rs. 30 1/2 at cross rate 4.79 13/16

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 16

Broach A/M 1939 opening 152 1/8 highest 152 5/8 lowest 151 closing 152 1/8

Oomra D/J opening 135 highest 135 lowest 135 closing 135

Bengal D/J opening 112 3/4 highest 113 1/4 lowest 112 3/4 closing 113 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-9-38) Rs 2 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 6 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 15 1/2

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 16

SAKELS—	
November	13.15+5
January	13.35—1
March	13.46+7
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.31+3
December	10.26+2
GIZA—	
November	12.68+6
January	12.66—0
March	12.71—0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 17

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 5 1/2d. to £7-4-8 1/2. London Paris Exchange was steady at 178.31. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.79 13/16. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19 7/16. Speculators sold and there was little Indian buying at the decline. Later on American trade and speculators bought at 1/16th over fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged but Montreal silver futures advanced 30 to 90 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0.8 9/16. The local market was quiet with scattered selling. Silver opened at Rs. 52 and declined to Rs. 51/12 while Gold was quiet at Rs. 36 as a result of insurance were risk. Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	36	0	0
Ashwin delivery	36	0	6
Ashwin tejimandi	0	8	0
Kartik delivery	36	1	0
Kartik tejimandi	0	11	0

SILVER

Ready	51	13	0
Ashwin delivery	51	13	0
Ashwin tejimandi	1	4	0
Kartik delivery	51	12	0
Kartik tejimandi	1	14	0

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 16

Copper	£42	17	6
Lead	£16	3	9
Spelter	£14	16	3
Tin	£195	15	0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Sept 16

December ..... sh. 5 7d.

Tata Steel Shares Again Down

COTTON MILL SHARES QUIET

Market Nervous And Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

Nervousness prevailed in the Wall Street Market on Friday and U.S. Steel shares declined dollars 1 1|4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 7|8 dol. down.

The local market opened steady near about yesterday's closing level and ruled easy on renewed selling pressure.

Market was opened for one hour as a mark of respect to the sudden death of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India.

The European political situation being uncertain the market remained nervous and Bulls were inclined to sell out their holdings which in the absence of any important support resulted in a steady decline in prices of Tata Steel shares.

The decline in Steel shares influenced selling in Cotton Mill shares which also registered some losses. Hydro Electric shares were quiet with a restricted turn over while Associated Cement fluctuated around Rs. 105.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,355 and after advancing to Rs. 1,365 declined to Rs. 1,310 and finally closed at Rs. 1,315. Tata Steel Ordinary share similarly eased off to Rs. 273 after opening at Rs. 280.

The market is under the influence of European Political situation and professional operators are holding aloof awaiting definite trend. The undertone of the market continues nervous but any further drop is likely to attract some covering.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

100	Ahmd. Advance	395	0
250	BOM. DYEING	872	8
100	CENTURY	284	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	249	0
100	COLABA	152	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 6	0
100	Finlay	125	0
100	GOKAK	160	0
1,000	Hindustan	1.700	0
100	Indore	61	12
100	Khatau	126	4
100	KOHINOOR	274	0
250	Laxmi	485	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	140	0
250	Model	47	0
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	224	0
100	Oosmanshahi	38	0
100	PHOENIX	225	0
25	Sassoon Silk	76	4
1,000	Sholapur	2.850	0
50	SIMPLEX	84	8
100	SWADESHI	214	0
100	Swan	108	2
500	Vishnu	1227	8
1.000	Western	875	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	112	0
25-50	Central	29	0
500	Imperial	1,540	0
125-500	Im. Contry.	370	0
50-100	India	138	12
100	Reserve Bank	115	0
5	Unions	5-8-6	

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	105	8

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	8
20	Mercantile	57	0
15-70	New India	38	0
200	Oriental	4.290	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ah. Old	132	8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,442	8
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM TRAM	114	8
100	Bombay Suburban	140	0
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	151	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1.357	8

RAILWAYS.

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	937	8
100	C. Province	101	8
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley XD.	720	0

MINING.

9	Burma Corp.	6	4
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	5

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 17

Bombay Dyeing (878/12) 877 882 870 873 872 877 873 875 872

Century (286/8) 287 288 283 284

Central India (251/8) 252 248 249

Kohinoor (276) 276 277 273 274

New Great (230) 230 225

Simplex (86/4) 86 85 84/8

Swadeshi (219) 219 215 214

Associated Cement (105/8) 105/8 116 105 105/8 105

Andhra (1442/8) 1442/8

Tata Hydro (151) 151

Tata Power (1357/8) 1360 1357 1352 1357

Tram Ord (114/12) 114/8

T Steel Defd (1355) 1355 1365 1335 1330 1332 1325 1335 1312 1322 1315

T Steel Ord (279) 280 282 278 275 276 274 276 272 273

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (154) 154

Bellapur (188/8) 189 188 187 186/8

B Steam (226) 221 219 216

B Burma (515) 516 513 511 513 512/8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

Bombay, Sept 17

The Indian Stock Exchange remained closed to-day in memory of the late Sir Phiroze Sethna.

10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	0
10	SHIVRAJAPUR	40	4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1315	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	273	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	312	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	186	8
200-250	Bombay Sale Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	216	0
125	B. BURMA	512	0
50	Burma Conty.	173	2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	6
50	TELEPHONE	84	0
100	I. BLEACHING	131	0
50	I. Invest Trust	41	3
100	I. Radio Defd	430	0
100	I. Radio Ord	390	0
100	Port Canning	74	0
30	Premier Con.	65	0
15	Scindia	19	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	34	0

PREFERENCE

5½	p.c Amalgmd (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.525	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7	p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	70	0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	557	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	108	0
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	156	4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1600	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	154	0
7	p.c Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	53	0
7	p.c Sholapur	78	10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

DROP IN GOVT. SECURITIES

Heavy General Selling

Bombay, Sept 17

3	1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	96	
2	3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100	
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	102	
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	102/8	
3	per cent 1963/65	97/10	
3	1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/4	
4	per cent 1943 Bonds	107/12	
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/6	
4	1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118	
3	per cent U P Bonds	97	
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/12	
5	per cent 1940/42 Loan	106/4	
5	1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/1	

TAX FREES

5	per cent 1945/55 Loan	115/2	
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8	
	pe rcent 1955 Mysore	124	
5	1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	100/6	

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent 1974 B P T	109/8	
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8	
5	per cent 1959 M Deb	118	
5	per cent 1954 M Deb	129	

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95/12, improved to Rs. 96/2, to close at Rs. 95/14.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept 17

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Nov 1/6 3/32 Dec/Aug

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 281 1/4

Bank's buying T T 277 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,313

Bank's buying T T 1,343

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 78

Bank's buying 60 days 76 7/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 50 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 88 3/8

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.80.00 16th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 17th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 17th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 9/16 17th instant

Java London 8.91 1/8 17th instant

London Paris 178.31 16th instant

London Belgium 28.41 1/2 16th instant

London Switzerland 21.28 1/4 16th instant

London Berlin 11.99 1/2 16th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 16th instant

London New York 4.80.00 16th instant

London Amsterdam 8.92 1/8 16th instant

London Italy 91.25 16th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet, uncertain.

Gold £7-4-3 15th instant

Gold £7-4-8 1/2 16th instant

Silver London Ready 19 9/16 15th instant

Silver London Ready 19 7/16 16th instant

Silver London Forward 19 3/8 15th instant

Silver London Forward 19 1/4 16th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 15th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 16th instant

London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 15th instant

London discounts 3 months 15/16 per cent 16th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 per cent 15th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 16th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept 17

Weather cooler, light rains in Eastern Belt. Forecast: Eastern Belt partly cloudy, all balance entire Belt generally fair.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept 17

November	50.20
December	50.20

FOR THE MUSLIMS

Lord Baden-Powell insulted India in 1937. In 1921 he apologised in a public meeting held in Bombay in the Town Hall. It lacked the grace of sincerity as it was a mere sop to win the support of Dr Besant. Once the support was received, the Chief kicked the ladder that gave him a footing and when at the Bombay Jamboree the Viceroy received the salute, old Dr. Besant stood below the dais, not even a chair being offered to the venerable old lady to whom alone the B P Scouting owed its existence.

I am quoting the following passages from two books of Lord Baden Powell. In those days, Lord Baden-Powell insulted the poor Mohamaden boy because he hoped that he will win the confidence of the majority community. Little did he know that in Scouting the Hindu boy would rise to defend the honour of his Muslim brother who is his daily friend and companion. He repeated the insult in reference to the Mohamedans of Africa. Soldier that he is, perhaps he did not know that European culture and architecture would be hardly worth anything without the splendid foundation of Islamic glory. History will prove even to British scouting that the honour of Islam is safe in India and elsewhere, and the following words will only bring all Indians together in defence of India's honour.

On page 28 of 'Yarns for Boy Scouts" Lord Baden-Powell writes:

"One day when we were out snipe-shooting (in India) Oswell happened to be walking along a ridge in the paddy fields—paddy fields are fields which are kept flooded with water for growing rice— and a big Mohamedan native was coming towards him along the same ridge. The Mohamedan had no idea of yielding an inch to allow him to pass, but evidently expected him to step off in o the paddy fields. However, as soon as he was near enough, Oswell, who would have made room for anybody, but was not the man to allow himself to be pushed into the mud, seizing the Mohamedan by his waist-cloth, lifted him up in the air, and then threw him down into the paddy field with a tremendous stretch.

This reads to a scout, pernaps, as rather a bad-tempered thing to do: but you must remember that some of these natives are not possessed of the same ideas and minds as white men; they have no idea of chivalry themselves, and are full of conceit and self-importance, and if this is allowed to grow without check they are apt to become insolent and mutinous, which is a very dangerous thing in a country like India or Africa. where millions of Natives are ruled by a very small handful of whites".

Pages 28, 29 "Yarns for Boy Scouts", by Lt. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell published in 1910.

Again on page 17 of "Indian Memoirs" by Sir Robert Baden-Powell it is stated:—

"It is generally acknowledged that to be able to rule a man must first have learnt how to obey. In the training of the average Indian boy there is not as yet any discipline nor any attempt to inculcate in him a sense of honour, of fairplay, of honesty, truth and self-discipline and other attributes which go to make a reliable man of character.

Without healthy foundation in these a scholastic education is apt to develop the microbe of priggishness and swelled head".

Glimpses Into Bombay Scout History

A new year time is a merry time and a little indulgence in self-inflation should be considered a legitimate excuse, but the recent signed article by the Provincial Commissioner of the so-called Provincial Association in the "Evening News of India" surpasses the limits. Sir Byramjee has every right to blow the trumpets of a discredited cause in the "Evening News of India". But in calling the Parsi youths to British colours Sir Byramjee has indulged in statements which are hardly borne out by facts and history In boosting the Parsis as the fathers and promoters of the scout movement in India, and attempting to belittle the splendid work of Mohamedan, Hindu and Christian scou s Sir Byramjee has not only displayed an unbecoming taste, but has made himself responsible for misstatements and misrepresentations of facts.

It is well-known that besides the Scout Movement, there are innumerable other Boy and Girl Movements in the world and in India who serve the excellent purpose of building citizenship. The scout movement in its European garb, exalting the virtues of militarism and cheap patriotism, did not appeal to the Indian mind. A couple of well-meaning Parsi gentlemen, attracted by the picturesque scout uniform, started groups which were more or less ambulance corps or signalling squads I am stating this out of my personal experience of some of these troops since 1918. There were at that time seven European scout troops in Bombay, imbued with a race arrogance and hauteur that was a negation of the scout spirit. They refused to mix with Indians and when Indian troops came into existence in 1921 they left the Scout Movement and became Boy Brigades, disowning loyalty to their Chief.

Late Scouter Talati

The late Mr. R. D. Talati happened to be a Parsi, and he was mainly responsible for asserting the Indian spirit into the scout movement and for the first time he introduced something of genuine scouting in Parsi troops. A neighbour, companion and school mate of Mr. M. R. Masani, the present Socialist leader, brought up about a hundred yards away from the residence of the late Dadabhoy Naoroji, Talati was an extreme nationalist, full of patriotism and love for his country. From his first day in scouting to the day of his death, the late Talati was a worker and colleague of Dr. B. H. Mehta, the Organising Secretary of the I.N.S.A. None knew him as well as he did, and young Talati's nationalism was shared by almost all his other members of the first Indian troop in Bombay.

Talati joined the B. P. Movement in spite of the warning of his scoutmaster, M. R. Karanjavala, who though a Parsi was against Indians joining the B. P. Movement. Talati was inspired by the late Dr. Besant in whose nationalism he had implicit faith. Mr. Karanjavala met Lord Baden-Powell at the first visit at the Government House, and returned unconvinced. He refused to affiliate the Parsi Emergency Corps to which the late Talati, Dr. Mehta and others belonged. Leaving the Parsi Emergency Corps, Talati organised the first Indian B. P. Troop in Bombay and was the guiding spirit of the movement till his death.

Sir Byramjee writes in glowing terms of the reception of scouter Talati by the late King at Buckingham Palace. Little does Sir Byramjee know of the real facts of the first visit of the Indian Contingent to England. The late Talati was put in charge of the Indian Contingent when he sailed from Bombay, but on reaching England he was superceded by Major Pakhenham-Walsh, who walked at the head of the Indian Contingent. Talati's resentment knew no bounds at this atrocious insult to an Indian. He returned to India full of indignation at the treatment the Indian Contingent was given and died shortly afterwards. Had he been alive he would have been at the helm of the national agitation, and Dr. Mehta joined the I. N. S. A. merely to fulfil the patriotic wishes of his dead leader.

With the death of Scouter Talati, the scout movement became a picnicking association.

Even after death, Talati left his troop in the hands of the Khaddar clad Mr. Homavazir. The experiences of the late Scouter Talati were shared by the late Scouter Morris during the second scouts' visit to England and he too died in Khaddar and chapals.

Sir C. V. Mehta's Work

The scout ideals remained restricted to a few hundred Parsis for several years under Parsi leadership. Scouting in Bombay found new scope under the guiding spirit of Sir C. V. Mehta who became the inspiration of the Scout ideal throughout the Presidency. The torch of active scouting from village to village and district to district was carried forward by the energy, ability and organising powers of Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran and his able successor, Mr. B. T. Char, the Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, under whose leadership the scout numbers rose to 60,000. The B. P. Association so well organised by Mr. Venkateswaran supported by Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy now marches forward under national ideals as the Hindustan Scout Association. Rightly Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji have found it futile to carry on with the B. P. Scout Association.

Tenderfoot Signs

The Tenderfoot must know the scout signs and salute.

The Scout signs are indications that a Scout gives to his brother who may follow him and who may not have any indication of the whereabouts of the first scout. The signs are drawn by chalk, marked on the ground, or made with sticks or stones.

Go straight: An arrow indicates the direction. A small stone placed over a larger stone means follow the road further.

Letter hidden: Draw an oblong showing the number of steps from here to where the letter is hidden. Indicate the direction by an arrow.

Water direction: Two wavy lines and an arrow showing the direction locates good water.

Not this way: A cross means wrong road not to be followed.

Turn to right or left: Draw an arrow and cut its tail with a line, the longer side showing the direction to be of the turn. A large stone with a small one by its side shows the direction to be followed.

Camp site: A small triangle within a larger one accompanied by an arrow shows the direction of the camp

Gone home: A dot at the centre of a circle means I am not going further, I have gone home.

Bajpaiji's Tour

Bajpaiji completes his Madras and Karnatak tour and comes to Bombay on the 25th September and spends a fortnight with us. During his stay he will discuss the final shaping of the Hindustan Scout Association. He also visits Poona, Sholapur and other places provided time permits. In Bombay he will address a public meeting, visit schools, inaugurate the Girl Scout Association, and addresses a journalists' meeting. His la est letter speak's hopefully of the unanimous welcome he received throughout Madras, but adds a note which is significantly true. The B. P. Association has been shattred to pieces everywhere. The scout has removed the uniform of shame at the call of national self-respect. Lord Baden-Powell's insult to India has proved a destructive fatal blow to the scout ideal. The task of resurrection under the national fold is hard and difficult to be performed, as it means going over all the preliminaries, replacing the bricks and building the new structure on pure and firm grounds.

Dismissed For Loving The Motherland

The Girl Guide Association in India dominated by Europeans, is patriotic and claims to serve India. Miss M. L., a Parsi teacher in a Bombay school, writes to us the story of the plight of her sister who was a Patrol Leader in a Panchgani school company. The elder sister was present in a procession which passed through the streets singing national songs. The younger was reported to the school Principal by the Guide Captain, charged with having defiled the Guide uniform. She was compelled to leave the Guide Company.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

Silhouette Competition	18/9
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
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G	
H	8
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K	
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M	
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P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Silhouette Competition	18/9
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Silhouette Competition	18/9
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Silhouette Competition	18/9
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Silhouette Competition	18/9
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Silhouette Competition	18/9
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I GO WEST

(Continued from page 1)

care, for this was regarded somewhat as a social function. If they went into the bazaar, good clothes were seldom worn for fear of contamination, even though they never stepped out of their carriages or their cars and always waited for the owner of the shop to bring out his wares.

At lunch the topic of conversation was the morning's shopping, the bargains each had picked up, the gossip of the smart set, the new engagements, the babies that were shortly to be born. Then came the short afternoon siesta to make up for the strain of the morning's hard work Then tea. Then a frantic discussion as to the particular 'saree' that would be worn that evening. All this was very important in the India to which I belonged.

We knew only two seasons. It was either bright sunshine or it rained. And how it rained during the months of the monsoon. But everything was definite. There was no uncertainty, not even about the weather. It was either hot and our dark bodies sweated in the heat or it was cool and the sea breeze made the evenings pleasant. So we were brought up to expect that things would turn out as we had anticipated. We took life for granted and there was no reason why we should not. The most remarkable thing about our existence was that it bore the mark of security. We were not rich, but poverty was inconceivable. We were far too respectable to be poor.

I remember the parties that were given in our house which I was too young to attend. I would persuade the old 'ayah' to let me peep through one of the door slits to see the important guests arrive. Dinner jackets and evening clothes had always impressed me, and I use to admire the gold and silver that was splashed all over the ladies' dresses. Gradually the party would disappear into the dining-room on the farther side, and if I promised to behave, I was given an extra helping of ice-cream, before being put to bed. In my dreams these same people would reappear and I would wake up in the morning and feel I had mixed with very important persons.

Various bits and pieces of family history, pieced together, polished and censored, would pass out for my hearing after having been awarded certificate "U" One particularly persistent episode referred to the arrival of Edward VII as Prince of Wales on the shores of India when my great-grandfather read the address of welcome on behalf of the Indian people. Much later, Edward as King of England mentioned this fact to some other member of our family at some royal function in London. So our family history was made—on the shores of India and in the Courts of Europe!

I remember, too, my father writing to me on my birthday. In the middle of his greetings there was a sort of genealogical tree, from which I could at a glance see all the titles and the achievements from which I had sprung. Great things were therefore predicted for me—the sort of great things which I don't intend to fulfil.

The years rolled on—school, college, the same routine, a change of residence when my father was transferred, more people, new faces, all meaningless. They were all respectable. That was all that mattered. All through their lives they had played for safety, got steady jobs and given birth to legitimate children. Promiscuity was unknown in that little world of ours. Nobody got any further than holding hands, and we only thought of women in terms of marriage.

The Call Of The West

One day I read Shaw's 'Candida' and my conception of the Western woman began to take shape. I was left unsatisfied, with a craving for self-expression, a longing for lips I had never tasted, for worlds I had never seen but only dreamt of, of people different from those I saw around me.

I would sit in my room late at night reading. From above the Custom House where we lived I could see the tin roofs of the warehouse sheds shining in the moonlight because of the dew that had fallen on them, and a little further were the silhouettes of black cranes—dark deceptive shadows against the sky and the harbour lights that twinkled, and in the quiet stillness of the night you could hear the lapping of the water in the distance. I would try to visualise London and Paris and New York and places where I had never been and wonder why they were so far away. There was something in the West that always called me to it—and I felt that somebody somewhere in these far-off lands I would find the true expression of my energies, which the respectability of my surroundings had stifled in me in India.

I remember writing as a boy my impression of my grandmother's funeral. It was the first time I had set eyes on a corpse and saw the grey film that envelops the human body; the first time I realised what it must feel to be dead, lying on cold marble; and then the gruesome thought that my body too would some day be flung to the vultures in the Tower of Silence as is the Parsee custom. It revolted me even though the scientific world has pronounced this method of disposing the body more hygienic than the Christian burial. All this I felt and wrote and then I was ashamed of it, for it was poor in execution and far too sentimental in expression.

I remember too an essay on Rupert Brooke whom I looked upon as 'a modern' and the chuckle on my father's face when he read it. It seemed to say I was young and that my writing showed too much immaturity. And I resented that. I sent it anonymously to a local paper in Karachi where we were stationed, and to my surprise it was accepted. It was the first bit of my writing that I had seen in print, and the thrill I got when opening the "Sind Observer" a few days later made up for my father's cynicism.

So life went on. In spite of the encouragement I got from the family it was always made clear to me that these were only passing fantasies, that they should never be looked upon as anything more than an intelligent pastime. The trouble is that that opinion still holds in India. Journalism and writing are not regarded with the same reverence as the Bar and the Civil Service, which are the true tests of respectability, the hall-mark of the perfect gentleman, and for prospective mothers-in-law, two points on the matrimonial market.

All this is important for understanding the India into which I was born and the influences that dominated the generation to which I belong. To us self-respect was worth more than all the Stars of India put together. But we young men, who were fighting for our freedom, found to our embarrassment that our fathers were on the other side. This is true of my generation, though I take examples only from my own life because the details of it are familiar to me. They have given me a basis to work on and to analyse for myself the problems which others can only explain in abstract. Maybe some day I shall realise how much better it would have been to have settled down in the Indian Civil Service with a hundred lesser men at my beck and call; answering the bell each time my finger touched it; how much better to know that on the first of each month there was a definite sum of money credited to my current account, growing larger as I remained in the service; how much better to have a home and a wife and children and everything provided for; and in my dotage to collect my pension. Whether I shall ever pine for these things it is too early to tell. Meanwhile, the struggle for recognition, gruesome as it has been occupies the greater part of my conscious and unconscious self. And the lust for writing—it would be immoral to call it zeal or even passion—is too strong to be suppressed, the lust for freedom of thought and expression; the lust for wandering over the face of this world; the lust for power, greatness and all such base and earthly things; for drink and women and music against the recognised rules of caste and creed and family tradition, against respectability and orthodox convention—this lust, natural in a man of my years, has first to be satisfied.

Then maybe, when my life is over they can throw the carcass to the vultures, for I shall have no further use for it, and when the last rites have been performed, they will pray that I may be forgiven the indiscretions of youth. Those that come after me will have their chance to draw their own conclusions.

For that is the way of human nature that we learn from the example of others and from the trivial things which we say to each other, the things which become personal and make a permanent and lasting impression on the mind. So one day, when I was standing in the further corner of a lecture-room in Bombay with my back to the wall, I heard Sarojini Naidu speak on "Youth". "The sword that was fretting in its sheath....." she said, and I knew then that this charming woman, now long past her youth (she will forgive me if I am unkind), had lived life fully and taken to much from it and given so much to those like me who needed inspiration and a mental stimulant to shake off the lethargy which was like a malignant growth in my otherwise healthy body. Then I knew what it felt to have youth and to be able to enjoy it. That one sentence of hers meant a lot to me.

First there was the sheath, symbolic of the environment which surrounded me. The sword and its sharp edge; its power to kill, to sever; its shine and lustre; the fretting which was the restlessness of my generation. That was to be young and I have carried that impression with me ever since. Mrs. Naidu has written much and said more. She has often been referred to as the nightingale of India. But to me all that is quite unimportant; nor am I enamoured of her because of her vituperative outbursts in the political arena. These things take second place to her understanding of youth. On that she has said the last word, even if it should turn out to be only a quotation!

All this comes back now and more, though I do not vouch for the chronological order of events. But every detail has its significance and has left a mark which is indelible. And other little incidents, too, have left their mark.

A Symbol Of The British Raj

From a flat in Green's Mansions I saw the imposing sight of the new Viceroy arrive—Lord Irwin, now Lord Halifax. It was April and the sun was shining on the brown stone of the Gateway of India. Red carpet had been unrolled on the cemented pavement and important people were looking important in their uniforms, their Indian costumes, and their morning coats which had become green in the service of the Crown. And interspersed in this conglomeration of dress was the drab khaki in which the army in India is clad.

In the harbour across the way the P. and O. liner had dropped anchor and a special launch flying the Union Jack brought their Excellencies to the footsteps of the Gateway where they disembarked. Under the Gateway they sat on chairs covered in red and gold to receive the address from the people of India—which is somewhat of an exaggeration, for only six per cent of the three hundred and fifty odd millions are literate.

All the same, the Mayor of Bombay or the Sheriff read this out on behalf of "the people", bowing very low each time he came across words like "humbly", "gratitude", "your Excellencies", and there were enough of these in the address of welcome to give the fittest among them an attack of lumbago.

While the Mayor was reading the address of welcome, the Congress had declared a 'hartal' and the bazaars were closed as on days of national mourning.

London papers the next day conveyed the impression that the new representative of the Crown had found a place in the hearts of the Indian people and that the Empire of India was as safe as ever. So this little play is acted at the Gateway of India every five years, though the cast and the leading players in our little pantomime undergo a little change.

The arrival of the Viceroy on the shores of India is an event of some importance. But the drive in State through the streets of India of a representative of the Crown is not the same as a Royal procession in the streets of England The monarchy is held in far greater esteem and respect by Englishmen in England than the Governor-Generalship is held by Indians in India. The English institution is dear to England because it has sprung up from within the people. It is part of them, and English monarchs of recent years have justified the confidence the people have placed in them. It exists by the continued goodwill of the people and when they forfeit that, the only way out is by abdication. We have seen that happen.

So the monarchy in England remains something living, tangible,

(Continued On Page 43.)

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I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 42)

something which democratic rulers have made human. Naturally English people feel the call of that sovereignty. The crowds that rallied round Buckingham Palace on the fateful night of August the fourth, 1914, when it was announced that England had plunged into the vortex of the European conflict, was representative of the feelings of English people at that time. Call it nationalism, call it patriotism, call it love for King and Country. The main thing was that something electric, something stimulating, something noble and uplifting, passed like a current through the English people. They felt it. And the only person through whom they could express it was their King. He was the living symbol of their patriotism and their love for their country.

But with us in India it is a different tale. For all our protestations of loyalty and allegiance to the Crown, the imitations of sovereignty in the shape of representatives of the Crown, however excellent they may be, can never mean the same to us as the genuine article does to the English people. There could be no crowds rallying to Viceroy's House to pay homage as the crowds in England do outside Buckingham Palace. Something would always be wanting. And I felt that something missing when in brilliant sunshine the State carriage left the Gateway of India with the new Viceroy.

In sharp contrast to this is the picture in my mind of the funeral of C. R. Das, by profession a lawyer, by conviction a nationalist and a Congressman, by instinct a patriot. He was more commonly known as Deshbandu Das—a term of endearment by which only those who have made great sacrifices for their country were called.

I was not present at the funeral for he died in Calcutta and I was many miles away; but I felt the sorrow and the loss of a countryman as if I was at his death-bed and had known him all my life as a personal friend. It was so all over the country, and pictures of the funeral gave some idea of the crowds that had gathered to pay their last respects to him. Borne on his simple bier he was taken to the Burning Ghat to be cremated, his ashes being disposed of after the rites had been performed according to Hindu custom. There was no escort, no bodyguards, no soldiers with arms reversed. No guns were fired in salute. What tribute was paid, was from the hearts of the people, and I am sure he liked that best.

Then I knew that if I was to understand my country I would have to start afresh, brushing aside the education which had been thrust upon me and discarding the environment by which I was surrounded. And that was no easy matter. It meant undoing the work of generations, and of displeasing those who meant very much to me. Those were the days when the wearing of a Gandhi cap was a crime. In Government offices it was regarded almost as an act of sedition, or if it was not an act then intent was alleged. In any case the offence was grave and the sooner the unfortunate individual realised it the better. Among the Upper Four Hundred, it was a 'faus-pas-de-luxe—like going in a high-neck sweater to a Londonderry reception.

The New India

Since then, much water has flowed down the Ganges and the little children who used to bathe in its waters have grown up to be men and women. On the banks fresh grass has grown, where there was only weed. The earth is no longer parched, no longer trodden upon by the heavy boots of that invisible army which trampled on it in the name of tradition. New constitutions, new electorates, new moral standards, new ideals, and new life have sprung up.

We have watched this change. We have seen the same ladies of fashion who turned up their noses at the mention of home-spuns replace their gorgeous silk 'sarees' with new ones, but the silk now comes from Benares and Pittapuram instead of Paris and Shanghai. The shoes of Pinet have given way to sandals made by Indian "mochees." And at the famous shop, "Swadeshi," smart girls from good Indian families were seen behind the counter, working voluntarily for hours every day. All this happened in a flash, and those who could not keep pace have been left behind. Some homes have been broken because of the conflict of ideals between parent and child. But out of it has come the India I know.

So it is even for us a new country, changing every day in outlook, in ideals. What Kipling wrote may have been very beautiful literature, but it is now preposterously out-of-date. And with Kipling goes Katherine Mayo and that whole crowd of foreign missionaries from civilised countries that have tried to portray India to the Indians. It is time one of us wrote about ourselves not in the orthodox style of a pompous Victorian monologue, but rather as a confession, not sparing our blushes. We have reason to colour in spite of our perpetually brazen complexions.

I have often seen some of my countrymen, rich, important, influential people, behave in a manner so embarrassing to me that I have shrivelled up at the sight of them. I realise then how completely out of place we can be in the outside world, once we have been torn away from the security of our surroundings.

I have known what it feels like to be away from home, flung out into the world which cares little for your ancestry or the purity of the race or the unimpeachable record of your family, and where the only things that matter are your bank balance and your colour. Then I forget that I am a Parsee, or an Indian or anything else, and I realise that the most significant fact about myself is that I was born dark.

But every P. and O. liner brings more and more of those who like me stepped out of the smugness of our homes to be battered about in our effort to acquire an English education. It is the contrast that is a bit too much for us, and I often wonder why our parents who are willing to send us on our own all these thousands of miles don't allow us to go round the corner when living at home. We present a pathetic picture of completely helpless young men, who know little about the world and less about life.

I cannot forget a fellow passenger on the wagon-lits from Marseilles, and the embarrassment he caused me when he pulled down his yellow steel suit-case in sight of a compartment full of passengers. On it in large white letters had been painted his full name, followed by the inevitable suffix "B.A., LL.B."

I had the feeling that maybe he had never been given a chance, and by the time we got to Paris I felt sorrry for this young man who had obviously left his home for the first time to come to England if only to have his nails manicured. Sometimes that is about all it amounts to, and those who can afford the luxury have paid for it.

All this I thought of as I watched him hour after hour while the train steamed into Dijon, Lyons and the other stations before the Gare de Lyons in Paris. For nearly twelve hours he had not touched a morsel of food because he was an orthodox vegetarian and had never eaten a meal outside his house except on board ship, where he had stuck to the strict vegetarian diet which the all-understanding P. and O. provides for its more orthodox Indian clientele.

In my mouth I could still taste the "boeuf a la mode" I had for lunch and the "Sole meuniere" before that. I asked him later what he intended doing about food when he got to Paris late that night. He did not speak a word of French, and his English, in spite of his two degrees, was pretty awful. Quite unconcernedly he replied: "I shall buy some fruit from the bazaar." Then I knew that he would have to go right through the mill, like so many of us who had come to Europe before him, making slips of ourselves on more occasions than one. But in my fellow passenger's case, it would be a start not from the ground-floor, but from the basement.

Fortunately for me it was not my first visit to Europe. I knew my Paris and liked it, but to him it was a sort of den of thieves, where the men were all apaches drawing a knife on the slightest provocation and treating their women rough. He had heard of the Folies Bergere where, he said,

(Continued On Page 44)

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ORIGINS OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

British Savants Stress Influence Of Oriental Culture

Professor Childe's presidential address to the Anthropology Section of the British Association last month dealt with the subject of the prehistorical relations of the Orient and Europe. His masterly analysis of present knowledge (writes the Scientific Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian,") was really an inquiry as to whether prehistorians had studied this subject in a scientific manner. He took the famous deduction of Montelius, formulated in 1899, that at a time when the peoples of Europe were, so to speak, without any civilisation whatsoever the Orient, and particularly the Euphrates region and the Nile Valley, were already in enjoyment of a flourishing culture. The civilisation which gradually dawned on our continent was for long only a pale reflection of Oriental culture. He asked how far this had been confirmed and how far it had been an aid to further discovery, and showed that these theories of Montelius, based on careful work in their day, had led to fruitful discovery and had largely been confirmed by later discoveries. They therefore had the character of genuine science.

Prehistorians, he said, were justified in claiming the authority of science for their widely established theories and they could claim that the views of amateurs and cranks in prehistory should not take precedence of theories generally accepted by professional scientists.

Influence Of Ancient Thought

Professor Stanley Cook, who holds the Chair of Hebrew at Cambridge, delivered a paper to the Anthropology Section on the rediscovery of the Orient and the information which had been gained of the influence of ancient thought on modern ideas and science. He remarked that the contact and clash of cultures, instead of being a stimulus, can also be a solvent of civilisations; it may provoke nationalist reaction, as seen to-day in the modern East. Sweeping changes in the sixth century before Christ led to the decay of the ancient Near East and the dawn of the scientific attitude to the universe.

Starting from primitive beliefs in spirit agencies, we observe that social co-ordination involved co-ordination of beliefs from spirits. For every significant operation we find an extension to the explanation of the affectiveness of a people as due to their genius, and now we speak of the affectiveness of the spirit of science as the recognition of the power of thought developed. An immense step was taken when from thinking about things in every day, practical life men started thinking about their thoughts of things, but the thinking was more or less mystical, and the platonic ideas are connected with the primitive spirits or souls.

Celestial Models

From the belief in celestial models or patterns the transition is to the doctrine of the priority of the intellect. The beliefs gave stability to affairs and developed belief in the ultimate intelligibility of affairs. We find no absolute beginnings or endings, and man's thoughts find limits to empirical thinking or pass into scepticism. Strange fusions recur as in ancient gnosticism, and more recently we have the myth of a primary space-time and the uneasy alliance, of mathematics, science, and platonism.

The ancient East links primitive thought with our own, and the West is so entirely indebted to past world history that it has some responsibility for the present world-wide disintegration. Hence we may speak of the burden of science—namely, its task in helping to bridge the gulf between science and the ideals of human life, and as the ancient East gave the world its three great monotheisma it is to be observed in conclusion that the whole theory of monotheism itself comes up for reconsideration. Ancient religion, we must remember, was totalitarian

APE WALKS ERECT

Nearest Approach To Man?

A surprise in the Anthropological Section was the paper read by Professor H. T. Wilson for Dr. Robert Broom recording the finding in South Africa early this year of parts of the skeleton of what is held to be an entirely distinct type of anthropoid, in several respects nearer to the human being than the chimpanzee and the gorilla and any of the previous anthropoid skeletons that have been found. Part of the skull of this animal was found by a schoolboy at Krondraai, and Dr. Broom described how he "chased" the boy first to his home and later to his school. The boy took him to the place, and Dr. Broom gathered every fragment he could find, including not only a nearly perfect palate with most of the teeth but also the whole of the left side of the lower jaw. The matrix in the jaw indicated the shape of most of the missing teeth.

There were indications that the ape would be more erect than any living anthropoid and had a brain cavity of six hundred cubic centimetres. The teeth were arranged more as in man than they were in any of the living anthropoids. Dr. Broom decided that the animal belonged to an entirely new species and genus of anthropoids. It belonged to the middle Pleistocene period, and it was believed that it was from one of the members of the Pleistocene group that man arose.

NOT "MISSING LINK"

Sir Arthur Keith, in the discussion that followed, said it was now clear from the discoveries of Professor Raymond Dart and of Dr. Broom that there existed in South Africa until comparatively recent times a strange family of anthropoid apes which differed from the two living African anthropoids, the Chimpanzee and gorilla, in many important respects, and in the points wherein they differed the South African anthropoids made an approach to man. Indeed, had these remains been found in strata of an older geological date experts would certainly have agreed that at last the anthropoid stage in man's ancestry had been found. As it was these fossil anthropoids were too late to play that role, for in the Pleistocene period human forms were already in existence.

"Dr. Broom's discovery has destroyed the finger-posts we anthropologists depended on for drawing the line between anthropoid and man," said Sir Arthur. "Teeth we have reckoned to be the most reliable of finger-posts as to lines of evolution, but here we have an animal distinctly an anthropoid in its skull and yet largely human in its dentition. At Piltdown we have a human being who had a mandible and canine teeth which were anthropoid, now we have an anthropoid with a dentition which is mainly human. So, too, is its articulation on the skull for the lower jaw. How are we to account for such human characters in the South African anthropoids? Have they come by such characters independently or is it that they evolved more closely than the gorilla and chimpanzee from the stock which gave rise to the human family?"

Sir Arthur's belief was that the latter explanation was the more likely to prove the correct one, seeing that South Africa was treeless in the Pleistocene age. Dr. Broom had suggested that these land-living anthropoids might have acquired to some extent the human gait. Only a discovery of the fossil remains of the bones of the lower limb could settle this point. The skull was hafted to the neck in the anthropoid manner, suggesting that the posture of body was still anthropoid.

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 43)

the women were all nude and therefore immoral. So he had come all prepared to face the battle of life, with full instructions from home as to what he should do and what he should avoid. I could therefore do nothing for him.

Weeks later I ran into him in London and asked him whether Paris had been so dreadful after all. Yes, it had; but it was one of his own countrymen who had led him up the garden path. In the guise of the Good Samaritan, he accosted my friend at the station, offering to help a fellow countryman, and in a quarter of an hour had put him into a small hotel in a shady quarter of the French capital. He had fallen in the one trap he had least suspected. Later that night when he returned from his bath, he found in his room an uninvited guest sprawling on his bed, her flimsy "neglige" revealing a form which though he knew to be dangerous, was, he confessed, "quite luscious". It was like a French postcard come true.

He managed to get rid of her, but not without diffculty and some substantial damage to his pocket, for in addition to what he gave her, she had helped herself to his railway ticket, his gold watch and his diamond ring. He told his story and felt pleased with himself, for from his point of view he had got off cheaply.

Then I knew that we in India were comparatively native and that our insistence on respectability did not get us very far. We were unschooled in the ways of the sophisticated world, still a fairly primitive people trying to ape a civilization foreign to us and neglecting a culture which we had inherited, but which we were too ashamed to dig up from the past and cultivate. That is why we have remained too slow for the moderns and are not quite authentic for the ancients.

Maybe some day our children will make up their minds which way they want to turn. Maybe they will get a chance of seeing their country as it really is and decide what they are going to do with it—a chance which I got when one Saturday afternoon my father came back early from the office and saw me turning over the pages of "Man and Superman" and marking certain passages in it with the nondescript word "Modern." He stared at me for a few moments and without any warning shot out the question: "Would you like to go to Oxford?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

UNDER WATER CLUBS

A New Craze In Paris

In France there are people who play bowls at the bottom of a swimming bath, with three or four feet of water above their heads. This is not because they do not possess lawns; it is part of a craze for doing odd things under water. The "woods" are of lead, and the submerged players wear diving helmets.

The charm of the sub-aquatic is its remoteness and detachment, for the devotees do not all spend their time playing games. The apparatus used, invented by an enthusiast, is a simplified helmet attached by a tube to a flask of compressed air which is strapped around the bather's waist. It is for use only in shallow depths. The helmet covers the front part of the head only and is fitted with a large glass panel for seeing. The sport first came generally before the public at the Paris exhibition last year, when submarine bathing was demonstrated in the aquarium at the Trocadero. Sub-aquatic bathers are numerous at certain French seaside resorts this year. Enthusiasts are also to be found at "river-beaches" and in swimming baths, open and indoor.

Sea and river bathing with the helmet proved particularly exciting for a nation of fishermen like the French. The sub-aquatic bather was delighted to find that fish do not necessarily avoid the invader of their shadowy, cool, and silent world. On the contrary, they often seemed to show an interest in the bather. But no Frenchman can passively contemplate fish, for to him fish are intended for the sport of fishing. Ideas quickly arose for submarine fishing. A small harpoon gun and an underwater gun firing a projectile a distance of 22 yards were soon invented At Nice a harpooners' club was established. Objections, however, were soon made to shooting fish under water, and subsequently the new sport was forbidden.

In Paris there is an "underwater club" whose members, including women and children meet weekly in a swimming bath. While Americans get married in water and achieve much publicity thereby; the French of the under-water club perform more remarkable feats and hardly attract any attention at all. The club possesses a heavy bicycle with lead tyres, which some of its more powerful members ride under water; other members have attempted drawing on a blackboard. Photographs have been taken under water by means of a watertight case, and pictures have been projected on a screen at a short distance. Members have done under water gymnastics with parallel bars, have arranged fencing matches and tug-of-war matches, and have danced and played blind man's buff. The secretary of the club is now trying to perfect a ball for use under water.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I received a very loving letter from one of my brothers last week, and I like to give here some of its contents, Bro. Pranu Sura of Bhuleshwar in the course of his letter writes:—

"Dear Dada—How proud one feels to address letter to a person, whom one considers as his own. Dear Dada! I am indeed very glad to write a letter to you for the first time. And certainly, when I find pleasure in writing to you, how much more happy I would be to meet you personally!

"We feel proud to say that you are our and our own Dada. Like an elder brother, you love us all and treat us equally. You give us joy by the treasure of play, fun and knowledge. We read "Children's Own Corner" of the "Bombay Chronicle" with great interest. We hope we shall also be able to help you some day with the little knowledge that we have.

"I have come to know that there are certain American friends who want to correspond with Indian boys. I would like to have correspondence with them if you kindly manage to send me address of one of them. I am sure that Dada will not forget to do this to oblige his brother who loves him so much.

"Dear Dada, you surely know how anxious we are to get a reply. So I hope you will soon be writing to me. I remain, your loving brother

"Pranu Sura"

* * * *

I receive many similar letters from my sisters and brothers every day, and I am really thankful to you all for your kind thoughts.

To the above brother and to other sisters and brothers who have written to me asking for American friends' letters, I have sent these, and I believe, they have started correspondence with their unknown sisters and brothers in right earnest

* * * *

I am receiving a great number of entries to the last Prize Competition: Although it is a bit difficult, as some of you say, yet the response is quite good.

I will wait for one week more to receive the entries. And then the result of prize winners together with new easy competitions will be given in our special Corner of October 2, 1938.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

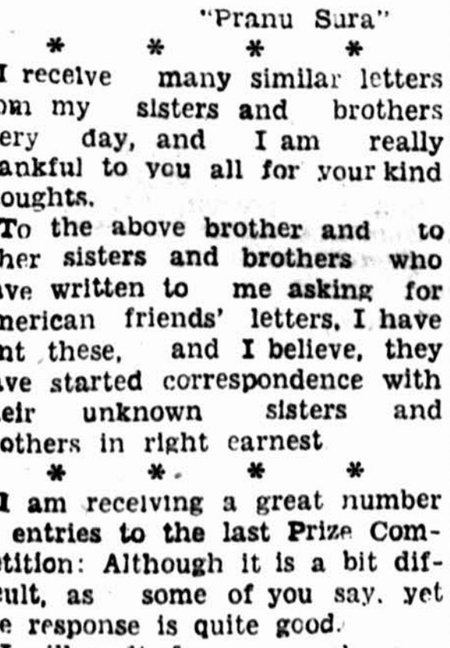
I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week between 18th to 24th September, 1938:—

1. Sis. Sunita Wagle.
2. Bro. Harilal Jagjivandas.
3. Bro. A. R. Ramchandran.
4. Bro. Swarupchand Lakchand.
5. Sis. Usha Tipnis.
6. Sis. Sheila Prasad.
7. Bro. B. K. Kapadia.
8. Bro. Shaikh Noor Mahomed.
9. Bro. P. A. Bhivandiwalla.
10. Sis. Minakshi Ambegavker.
11. Bro. P. D. Williams.

Names received through "Kaiser-i-Hind":—

1. Bro. Joseph D'Sa (16th Sept.)
2. Sis. Piaurora Viegas.
3. Bro. A. R. Pandit.
4. Bro. Syed P. Chatri.
5. Sis. Shireen Irani.
6. Bro. F. K. Fanibanda.
7. Bro. A. S. Patel.
8. Sis. Lilavati Vyas.

* * * *



My Salaams.
(Photo by Prem Motwane.))

Washing Day in the Village.
(Photo by N. Shah.)

WHY NON-VIOLENCE?

(By Arjuna Israni)

The world is tired of bitterness and hate. We see fatigue overcoming the western Nations. The song of hate has not benefited humanity because it has hampered all-round development, endangered health, and quite definitely dried up the springs of energy by paralyzing initiative.

But is man not a rational animal? If he is—then there must be a higher law than that of destruction. Only under that law would a well-ordered, society be intelligible and life worth living. There is no equality of service among men, for, all men are brothers and equals before their Father. Such a life of love is full of peace and contentment.

One may doubt and question the necessity of putting this truth in practice. "You might ask me that there can be no non-violent rebellion and there has been none in History. Well let it be the privilege of India to turn a new leaf and set a lesson to the world," says the Saint of Sabarmati.

We are aware of the fact that there is something which is worthwhile or vital in our Indian culture which attracts the foreigners' attention—the cult of non-violence is yet predominant in India and shall ever remain so with us!

I may still go further and say in the words of Gandhiji, "which cowardice empowers man, he may take to violence. I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence. Forgiveness is more manly than punishment." So terrorism and deception are the weapons not of the strong but of the weak, because non-violence is the virtue of the strong.

Taking life to be a duty, we do destroy as we think it necessary, some lives for sustaining our bodies. Thus for food we take life! We make a fellow-man kill another which is violation of personality and eventually such as would be found to impoverish the quality of citizenship and to destroy the values of life.

Tolstoy condemned all war, even the miniature wars at home. The good life, therefore, is one which is inspired by love and guided by knowledge—the way of non-violence. So, let us train ourselves to become actual peace-makers. Because, "what profit if we gain the whole world but lose our souls."

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

THE PROUD MOTHER.

A Lady arrived at the mayor's official house in Forli, a city in Italy, about forty years ago to ask for a grant to keep her young son at school. A boy of great promise he was, the poor lady said, and all his masters thought that further education would be well spent on him.

But the functionaries at Forli, either because they had heard too many tales from proud mothers of their remarkable sons, or because they thought the educational grant ought to be cut down, or because they were simply not interested, pigeon-holed the application, and when some official found it a year afterwards he wrote "No" on it.

So the boy had to learn without the help of Forli, and he has learned so well and so many things that now he is Signor Mus-

(Continued on Page 50)

Bro. L[illegible]yant Nathubhai Desai.
(Birthday: 20th Sept.)

The Message Of "Hind Swaraj"

Western Thinkers Appraise Philosophy Of Mahatma Gandhi

There are books that are in advance of their age. And though they impart a message which is universal and of the essence of light, yet they, because of their innate dynamical strength, elude the grasp of minds not in tune with the great tides of thought that sweep through their pages. Criticism by eminent minds, therefore,—though an equitable standard of judgment of contemporaneous thought—might mislead and it is always safer if we suplement criticism by our own reactions to the thoughts themselves

The best test of ideas lies in their maturity. When they have had currency for quite a length of time—more than a quarter of a century in the case of "Hind Swaraj".—when they retain their strength to impress and their quality to serve, nay, when they actually widen the horizon of their votaries and enthuse them with a loftier aim and a sacred purpose, then can it be truly said of them that they are above the judgment of groping intellects. Books which embody such ideas are the pride of the race in which they have currency, for they provide not only a synthesising bond between man and man, but by their light show up the frailties and the foibles of those who react to their teachings and their message.

Such is "Hind Swaraj." Launched into the world with its message of peace on earth and goodwill to man, it has stemmed the tides of revolt and violence for over thirty years, and is before us to-day a memento to the crowning achievement of an aspiring heart

Gandhiji's Genius

Genius never is partisan, and becomes hampered and stale if limits are prescribed to it. It is essentially impersonal and true and, therefore, has the whole of Nature for its background. Gandhiji's genius being unfettered is permeating the West to no small extent. It is for this reason that India cannot stand aloof and say: "I will be the best judge of Indian thought". The West has its own message to impart. It too possesses noble souls who can contribute to our knowledge of the art and ethics of life. Lest we run away with only one interpretation of a truth, it is always necessary that we check our gleanings of it with those of other hearts, and so exchanging ideas, imbibe that cosmopolitanism which is the first requisite of true patriotism.

"The Aryan Path" (Bombay) has served this purpose well, and the 'Hind Swaraj' Number is quite in keeping with the high traditions it has maintained. The value of this Number is great as it contains reviews on Gandhiji's great little book by nine leading Englishmen in the world of thought. Their words demand respect, and we see that they have much to say which every Indian should ponder over. These nine articles, ranging from the frankly doubting to the genuinely appreciative, show us how the East and its philosophy appear to Western minds.

Let it be said here that but for one article each of the others show a high regard for the book and its author. These reviews were not penned for the applause of Indian readers. They are written by men who are sincere in their convictions of what they is a general unanimity that the foundations of Western civilisaconsider to be the truth. From ly emerges, and it is this: There nearly all of them one fact clear tion are crumbling fast and that if it is to be saved, something radical has to be undertaken. Can modern India hope to attain to the stature and the eminence of ancient Aryavarta if it is to ape this sorry example of a deteriorating West? The answer definitely is NO. But, the problem is so vitally important to Indians that a study of these nine reviews becomes essential just because they show us why the answer to that question is NO.

Before going to these in particular, their salient features may be seen, so that when details are analysed the background may not be lost sight of. We have seen how almost all are against the trend of Western thought and Western civilization as seen in their realm of effects. They further realize the value of morality, even in the political field. They feel that the age of machinery has been, if not absolutely demoralising, at least of equivocal benefit. They hunger after love—that sublimated aspect of it which Christ lived and taught. They even concede the evils of hatred and fear and the clash of interests. These general reactions of the Westerners to their own civilization must not only be not lost sight of, but must rather be accentuated, for we have among us those who are glamoured by things Western. Here are persons best qualified to express their views on those things that affect them vitaliy, and they do so in no halting manner Their words have the stamp of emphasis.

"A Disturbing Book"

G. D. H. Cole calls "Hind Swaraj" a disturbing book. His views on Western civilisation are as candid. He says:—

> "But we were hardly thinking of the possibility (thirty years ago) that England itself .... might be swept away and all the civilisation of Western Europe melt into a mangled mass of twisted metal-work and torn flesh, the harvest of human inventiveness mishandled by human devilment and fear. But today who among us has confidence that this Western civilisation will survive at all?"

And again:—

> "Gandhi's case against the West looks, then, infinitely stronger than it looked, to us Westerners, thirty years ago."

Fausset writes in the same vein:

> "Our self-complacence has received some rude shocks since then (1908) and we are being compelled by events to recognise the truth of Mr. Gandhi's claim that civilisation requires the use of a different and higher weapon for self-protection than that of brute-force" .... "For the whole purpose of the book is to save India, not from Englishmen, but from the modern civilisation which is eating into the vitals of the West."

Irene Rathbone sees the horror of it all:

> "Never before have so many paths been followed, theories expounded, nostrums produced. Wherever we look there is death, or the threat of death; evil on a hitherto unimagined scale: fear."

That these reviewers could have seen the whole philosophy that Gandhiji reiterated for India and the world would be putting a premium on their heart perceptions. According to the degree of their respective unfoldment they have seen in "Hind Swaraj" that which found an echo in their own consciousness. Instead of their reviewing the book, it might be said with much of truth that the book has reviewd them In the words of Irene Rathbone "I have found myself forced by its tremendous honest to search my own honesty."

Man And Machinery

The nine English intellects have been moved by two main issues raised in "Hind Swaraj." Ganhiji's indictment against machinery is one. The other is the doctrine of non-violence. To the Western world its crowning masterpiece is machinery. Call it vile or evil, and you wound the average European in a tender spot. But these reviewers are not just ordinary Europeans They have tried to understand the rationale of Gandhiji's views. Burns thinks that it is an error to condemn the machine as evil. His contention is that any machine can be misused, but then if it is, the moral evil is in the man who uses it and not in the machine. In this opinion he is seconded by John Middleton Murry who, understanding that the foundation of the belief was built on love, states that love can control even the machine for the purposes of love.

G. D. H. Cole, however, is dubious of the exact position of the machine in the scheme of God's good earth. He sees, and rightly too, that man's mastery of the machine was unloosening upon us not the plenty for which we had hoped, but an overmastering capacity for destruction; and he sees in the cruelty, mass persecution and intolerance rampant in the West the effects of the devilment of machinery.

It remained for Fausset, however, to put his finger on the exact solution. He says:—

> "It is difficult, for me at least not to agree with him (Gandhiji) .... Machinery, we may admit, represents a great sin, is in fact the outward embodiment of the split in man's being, which at present it deepens tending everywhere to deaden his creative spirit."

Even he, however, cannot see the utter negation of the utility of the machine. The most apparently cogent argument against Gandhiji's doctrine is that the very spinning wheel is also a machine, and also unnatural. So would also be the needle and the plough-share. But, it seems the quarrel is all on words. As moral life shuns intoxicants, as true love shuns lust, so must the true life shun not the machine, but what it stands for in the life of the day; competition, enforced labour, sloth, starvation in the midst of plenty, the problem of over-production and the greatest sin of all—selfishness. We have laws forbidding the use and sale of dangerous drugs and narcotics Are not the machines, or at least some of them, as dangerous? Machines have their uses, but so have poisons. They must be appropriately used and the knowledge of their very existence restricted to those whose morality is proof against the evils of the age.

Non-Violence

The doctrine of Non-violence is the other teaching which has an irresistible appeal for Western minds. Burns admits that revolutionary force is useless to establish moral authority. Murry understands that even non-violence should not become a technique of pressure. But Claude Houghton gives us another angle of vision. He says that to fight evil with its own weapons is to deny the righteousness of God. "Meet him (your enemy) on his own level, with his own weapons, and you—become him!" And then he bursts forth in one flash of intuitional light. He says:

> "Hidden in your enemy, is the image of God. It matters nothing that he has denied it. See only that image in him, serve only that image—serve it with love—and it will be made manifest . . . Affirm in him that which he is denying. To descend to his level, to fight him with his own weapons, is to collaborate with a nightmare."

And reading it, one wonders. It is all so different from the West of yesterday. In such ideas is there yet salvation for the West; and one cannot but applaud Houghton for the brave declaration of what he considers to be the correct position Yet again, he penetrates into the very soul of "Hind Swaraj," when he says:—

> "Perhaps, in a last analysis, whatever is discussed in this book—be it Home Rule for India, or civilisation—Gandhiji's main contention is that if and only if, we have inner freedom, nothing and no one has power over us."

Could any Indian have reviewed the book better, or grasped its essentials with a deeper insight? And when one reads such articles by Englishmen, the question naturally arises: Do we want to drive out Englishmen like him from India? And "Hind Swaraj" answers NAY. Such persons have transcended the English in them. Yet another reviewer rises to heights of vision on this particular subject. Gerald Heard shows us the attitude of the oppressed to the oppressor. Let us learn from this vision the conduct of a greater India He says:—

> (When the oppressed can show) "by their understanding action, that they have a true insight into their oppressor's needs, that they understand his nature and actions better than he does himself, and can therefore how him how to satisfy his needs better than he can by his blind misguided self, then non-violence becomes all powerful."

In the end we can pithily summarise the importance of the reviews to Indians in the words of the editors of "The Aryan Path." "We wish a greater number of Indians, especially among the young, clearly perceived the failures of the Occidental civilisation, as do Mr. Fausset and many thinkers like him."

Pads Hold Sun-Tan Oil In Convenient Form

Flannel pads impregnated with a high-quality vegetable oil are now available to sun-bathers as a means of applying a protective coating to the skin. Each disk contains more than half an ounce of the protective oil, sufficient to coat the entire body from head to foot.

Eight-Millimeter Titles

Resembling a desk lamp, a new titler for eight-millimeter home movies permits the amateur to make animated maps and cartoons as well as titles for his films.

A copying lens facuses the camera on cards containing drawings or printed matter. Twin lamps illuminate the cards.

SIX-WAY STORY STICKER

By M. GOLDSMITH

THIS is the first of several puzzles of this type to be presented for your enjoyment. In the fictional narrative are contained several puzzles of various types which, although connected in the account, stand forth as individual problems. The solution to each is contained in the box below, in inverted type.

The St. Louis Express, detained for an hour by a broken switch at Millville, was trying to make up time. The berths had been made up and most of the passengers had retired; in the smoker some travelers were swapping stories. Said a real-estate salesman:

"I have just sold two farms for the same amount, $600. On one I made 20 per cent and on the other I lost 25 per cent. Did I make or lose, and how much?"

Before the others could arrive at an answer, there was a shock and a crash. With one accord, they ran out into the open. The extent of the wreck was soon ascertained. A freight train that had left Wister several hours before, had collided with the express. The damage was not serious, and within an hour both trains were on their way.

When the passengers were about to leave next morning, the porter made a discovery. The occupant of lower 9 was dead. A doctor, hastily summoned, examined the body.

"How long has he been dead?" asked the conductor, excitedly. "Was the collision the cause?"

"I can find no broken bones or injuries," replied the doctor, "but if he had a weak heart his death might have been caused by the excitement. Does anyone know who he is?"

No one knew him, however. He had come aboard at St. Louis and had his berth made up at once. A search of his pockets revealed nothing. In one pocket he had twenty coins, some of very old issues, in all $2.75.

"There seems to be no clue to his identity," said the conductor, officiously.

"There's always a clue," remarked a young reporter, Wainwright, who had hurried to the station to cover the story.

"Well, try your luck," sneered the conductor. "You newspapermen are always smarter than anyone else."

The body was removed to the platform, and the reporter made a minute search of the berth. He found a paper such as druggists use to put up powders. Searching further, he discovered between the wall and the upholstery a crumpled piece of paper containing some typed letters. He read them hurriedly.

"Here's your clue!" he said. This is what it contained:

HILL THJGSP THTHFT BILL SBNDS CVRD GT-t-f-th CNTRSNS PSBL WLLMTY STR ROMANIC 20th 4th Gospel.

"It's Greek to me," said the conductor.

"Simple, though, even if you don't know Greek," said the reporter as he put the paper into his pocket, together with the powder slip.

The inquest took place next day. The conductor testified that, after the delay at Millville, the train left just as the hands of his watch made a straight line, and sum of the figures nearest the time added up 10.

"How long after that did the collision occur?" asked the coroner.

"Well, we traveled at 50 miles an hour. The freight left Wister at the same time, going 10 miles an hour and made a stop of ten minutes at Red Post. The distance between Millville and Wister is just 120 miles. Figure it out for yourself."

Wainwright asked to be sworn. "I am convinced that this man was not killed by an accident, but that he was an escaped criminal who killed himself to escape being caught. This paper gives the clue. It is easy to read—just a phonetic jumble with the vowels left out and the words run into each other."

"But," said the coroner," that doesn't prove that he killed himself."

"He took poison, I've had this paper analyzed. It contained arsenic. And this little news item in yesterday's paper will explain the motive." The item read:

"On Tuesday the jewelery store of Blanks & Co. was robbed of 100 precious stones, valued at an even $1,000 Among them were diamonds worth $100 each, garnets, worth $30 each, and tourmalines, worth $5 each. Detectives have captured one of the thieves. His partner, Bill Underhill, is a fugitive, heading for the west."

The reader who has followed the story carefully will have no difficulty in solving the problems—the real estate deal, the time the train left Millville, the time of the collision, the message, the money in the man's pocket and the nature of the stolen jewels.

ANSWERS

1. The real estate deal shows a loss of $80.
2. The train left Millville at 8:11 P. M.
3. The collision took place at 10:31. The distance being 130 miles, and the added speed of the two trains 60 miles. They would come together within 2 hours. But there was a delay at Red Post of 10 minutes, equals 8:10 which added to 8:11 makes 10:31.
4. The message reads: "Bill Underhill. The jig is up. The thefts have been discovered. Get out of the country as soon as possible. Will meet you steamer Romantic 20th. John."
5. The man had in his pockets 20 coins: 1 silver dollar, 2 halves, 1 quarter, 3 dimes, 10 pennies, 1 3-cent piece, 1 2-cent piece, 1 nickel.
6. The stolen jewels were:

Diamonds	5 at	$100	$600
Garnets	1 at	30	30
Tourmalines	94 at	5	470
			$1000

How Old Is Ann?

WHEN Ann was only 15 years old, she became engaged for the first time. After spending a sixth of her life waiting for her fiance to make up his mind, Ann broke the engagement. The day after she gave back the ring, she received another from Sam Ara. A full fifth of Ann's young life was spent in trying to chance Sam's mind about the location of their home. Finally she broke off with him

No sooner had Sam left her heart than Larry entered in. She kept company with him twice as long as she had been engaged to her first beau. In fact, this affair ended only yesterday. How old is Ann?

This is a fairly simple problem, if approached properly. You should be able to solve it in your head.

(For Solution See Page 55)

PRODIGAL SON FORGIVEN

Farmer Defends Son Who Plotted His Death

Nat Young, a farmer near Paris has hired an attorney to defend his 29-year-old son, Clifford, against burglary charges after Prosecutor Tom Protector asserted the son confessed a plot to kill his father.

"It's the bitterest thing in my life," the elder Young said, "but I don't want him to go to the penitentiary."

The plot fell through, Proctor said, because Clifford Young could not pay 500 dollars. for the slaying. The son was charged with stealing harness, but no charges involving the slaying scheme have been filed against him or four men he named.

Letter-Block Problem

MOST people learned to spell by means of alphabetical blocks, but few people are aware that these blocks are cut directly from branches of a tropical tree.

A normal branch contains the complete alphabet, but occasionally irregularities arise, as that famous branch now in the Mythsonian Institute. The eight letter-blocks on this particular branch form a word. If the initial block is lopped off there will still be a word, as will happen no matter how many times the initial letter is chopped off. This branch is very old, which accounts for the fact that several of the words formed are now obsolete or rare. However, the puzzlist should have no difficulty in determining the eight words as he is given these clews:

1
Speak this word, when and where you will,
It always will be "harsh and shrill."

2
This, Neptune carries in his hand,
A symbol of his high command.

3
Used by persons of erudition,
"Laughing" is this word's definition.

4
"Busy" the meaning of this word,
But only in Scotland is it heard.

5
"A light depression," such as that
Made on a fender by a bat.

6
A thing is "ended," when it's complete,
But the form used here is obsolete.

7
"New Testament," abbreviated,
By these letters is designated.

8
In drawing plans for roof or stair,
We make use of this form of square.

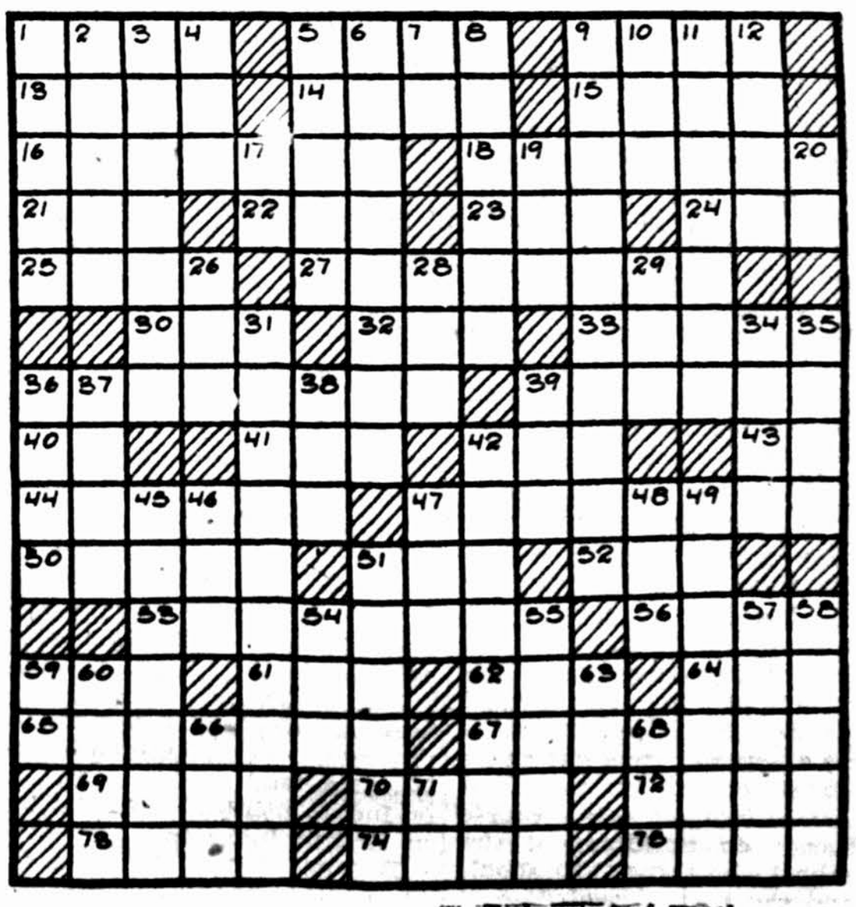
(For Solution See Page 55)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Chinese household idol.
5—Mischievous sprites.
9—What Roman statesman was called "the Censor"?
13—Fish.
14—Street fight.
15—Feminine name.
16—Who was the Greek goddess of retribution?



18—New Jersey river.
21—Silkworm.
22—Beast of burden.
23—Night before a holiday.
24—Beverage.
25—Satisfy.
27—Who collaborated with Orson Welles in establishing the Mercury Theater?
30—Tone in Guido's scale.
32—Small lizard.
33—Tree.
36—Those in the know.
38—Involve.
40—Egyptian sun god.
41—Swiss canton.
42—Stepson of Mohammed.
43—Note of the scale.
44—Proceeds.
47—Slow movements.
50—Arabian title of respect.
51—Perform.
52—What constellation is pictured as a lion?
53—Who is the hero of "The Arabian Nights": Harun ———?
56—Bundle.
59—Mistake.
61—Carpenter's tool.
62—Turn to the right.
64—Unit.
65—One to whom property is bequeathed.
67—What strait separates southernmost Italy from Albania?
69—Measure out.
70—Sea eagle.
72—Solar disk.
73—Fragments.
74—Equal.
75—Who discovered the volcano Mt. Erebus?

VERTICAL

1—What English architect planned the palace of Whitehall?
2—Musical drama.
3—Heavy silk fabrics.
4—Pronoun.
5—Pertaining to Ireland.
6—What state is geographically the central commonwealth of continental U. S.?
7—Italian river.
8—Village in the Piedmont.
9—Ritual.
10—Cuckoo.
11—Who was the wife of Oberon and queen of the fairies?
12—East Indian vine.
17—Symbol for samarium.
19—Hail!
20—Symbol for neon.
26—Head minister of Israel.
28—Tones in Guido's scale.
29—High in the scale.
31—Foreshadows.
34—Device for holding objects.
35—Ancient city of Greece.
36—Part of the eye.
37—Zola heroine.
38—Sooner than.
39—Antiquity.
42—What daughter of Oedipus was immured alive?
45—Spirited horse.
46—Lubricate.
47—German exclamation.
48—Novel.
49—What is the capital of Ontario?
51—Slumbering.
54—Inspire with fear.
55—Stop.
57—Pays one's share.
58—Laborers.
59—Hebrew name for God.
60—What seaport is a much frequented health resort in the Riviera district: San ———?
63—Suffix denoting the comparative.
66—Siamese coin.
68—Swiss river.
71—Concerning.

(For Solution See Page 55)

A BEAUTIFUL FACE - BUT !
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BRITAIN FACING ARAB RISING

MacDonald's Tour Puts Before The Country Full Extent Of Palestine Danger

(By Ferdinand Kuhn Jr.)

The dramatic flying visit of Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald to Palestine—dramatic partly because it was done with so little fuss—has reminded Great Britain that she has the most intractable of all her imperial problems on her hands in the Holy Land.

The grisly story of bombings, assassinations and terror in the Holy Land shows no sign of coming to an end. In its length and its violence it begins to resemble the equally tragic story of Ireland between the Phoenix Park murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish in 1882 and the signature of the treaty with the Free State in 1921. And there are historically minded realists in London and Jerusalem who fear that it may take something like thirty-nine years to bring real peace to Palestine.

But the British Government is in no mood to wait so long, although it has done plenty of procrastinating in the last ten years. It knows that continued unrest in Palestine will have continuous repercussions upon British strategy and diplomacy throughout the Near East and even in Europe, where the Fascist powers watch for any weakness in Britain's imperial armour.

Secret Voyage Necessary

It was characteristic of Mr. MacDonald, who is sensible in everything he does, to see Palestine for himself, even for two days. But it was a sad commentary on the condition of Palestine that the British Colonial Secretary should have to steal in as secretly as if he were a spy and steal out again with equal secrecy for fear of being assassinated. Of course there are conservatives of the older school who shrug their shoulders and say that a good dose of martial law could put an end to the troubles in Palestine. But others who have served in the East know that the Palestine problem is more intricate and more dangerous than, for example, the outbreak of religious rioting in Burma that caused more violent deaths in the city of Rangoon last week than has happened in the whole of Palestine.

For Palestine has become the storm centre of the Arab nationalist movement that is stirring the Islamic world from the Western Mediterranean to the Arabian Sea. The Moslem States to the East are watching events in Palestine with displeasure that may at any moment be fanned into something worse with the help of Italian, German—and, curiously, Russian Communist—championing of the Arab cause.

Only this week ecclesiastical authorities in Baghdad declared that a "holy war" of money, if not of men, would be justified to help the Arabs in Palestine. King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia was reported this week to have asked the British for the port of Akaba, at the southern-most tip of Trans-Jordan, presumably as his price for not making new trouble for the British in Palestine.

Turkey Is A Factor

The British are beginning to realize that the struggle in Palestine is not just a conflict between Arab and Jew but an uprising of Arab nationalism directed against themselves.

In these circumstances the British are deriving more comfort from the presence of a powerful "good neighbour" to the North that dislikes even more than Britain the prospect of an Arab confederation. This is Turkey, with which Britain has just concluded a virtual military alliance at the cost of dols. 8,000,000 loan for armaments.

The Turkey of Kemal Ataturk long ago abandoned the pre-war Ottoman policy of promoting pan-Islamism and meddling in Arab or Indian politics to the detriment of British interests.

By one of the strangest twists of modern history Turkey now forms not only a powerful rampart against German expansion toward the Dardanelles but also against the possible creation of a formidable Arab confederation along the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean.

It is to Turkey's interest nowadays to live in peace and friendship with all her neighbours, but it is also to Turkish interest not to allow Arab nationalism to take a menacing form in Palestine and near-by lands.

For the moment there appears to be little that Mr. MacDonald or the British Government can do except to strengthen the forces of law and order in Palestine on the one hand and appeal for good sense and moderation from both Jews and Arabs.

Government Awaits Advice

Sir John Woodhead's commission, which has been investigating the practicability of a partition plan, is due to return to England next week and will hold a number of hearings before beginning to prepare its report.

Until then the British Government can make no change in its general policy toward Palestine, for it is committed in principle to partition and must await the Woodhead commission's advice before deciding whether to go ahead with partition or try something else.

Mr. MacDonald's broadcast on the night following his return seemed to indicate that he had discovered no new and more satisfactory policy than this. He merely backed it by a belief in Providence.

"The British Government," said Mr. MacDonald, "will administer its trust on the basis of justice between the Jews, who are building at long last their national home, and the Arabs, whose title in the land of their birth is indisputable.

"Sometimes man's powers of conciliation and creation appear puny. They seem easily overthrown by that violence and hate which he can also let loose. But there is a spirit that broods over Palestine and with God's help peace will be restored in the Holy Land."—New York Times.

THE CHILD WHO PLAYED WITH A GHOST!

(Continued From Page 9)

I'am quite happy here—but—' brightening—'I expect I'll be able to come and see you every day.

"My heart stood still....I understood my father's meaning only too well, but I dared not tell the child that his 'house' was a grave in the churchyard of Bath Abbey, although the spirit which loved his little descendant was free of mortal environment. But Mary, all unknowingly, had received her summons to another world. Her great-grandfather never came again, and within a month she was dead.

Ghost's Knowledge

"These, Dr. Edwards, are the outlines of the story—you will understand why I believe in ghosts."

"What became of the manuscript?" I asked, hoping that I should be able to reproduce some of it.

"Unfortunately, when I left Camberwell House it was lost or mislaid," said Dr. Edwards; "but beyond the outlines of what I have told you it merely contained a mass of unimportant data which Mr. R. considered necessary to corroborate his statements. You've got the real gist of the story, but one curious thing which I fogrot to mention is that Mary's great-grandfather told her he had visited Australia, and described her grandfather's and her father's houses in Adelaide. As he had never left England, this is rather extraordinary, but personally I have no doubt that everything happened exactly as Mr. R. told me."

* * * *

I kept on thinking about this curious manifestation from another world; so much so, that I wrote to Dr. Edwards, asking his opinion why most of us apparently possess eyes which see not and ears which hear not? This is his reply:

"Cherchefelle. Reigate,
4-4-'36.

My dear Maude,

There is no scientific proof of my suggestion that clairvoyance or clairaudience is due to a receptive faculty beyond that normally possessed, but it might well be so.

The two senses, vision and hearing, receive their external stimuli through vibrations, the former via the ether, the latter via the air. It is known that, in each case, perceptions of a certain intensity or pitch, can alone be appreciated; with the light rays of the spectrum, for example, those on the two perspectives, infra-red and ultra-violet, are not so perceived. Should, however, some variation exist in certain individuals, they might see or hear that which is not for the common herd.

The aura (n ray) described so often by a medium is a simple example, and those more materialised forms (yclept ghosts) a more advanced one.

So glad to have seen you yesterday.

Yours, et cetera, et cetera,
FRANCIS EDWARDS"

This pathetic tale of a strange friendship shows the fearlessness and friendliness of certain children towards visitants from another world, especially when these are in no way abnormal. Mary accepted her great-grandfather as some one who amused her and talked to her so naturally that she was not at all worried when he told her she was coming to live with him. There is an old saying 'For a child, little mourning'; and as 'God is kind to children,' Mary's gandfather has no doubt found her long ago in the starshine of the pleasant Playgrounds of Heaven.

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THE ROMANCE OF GULBARGA

(Continued From Page 5)

barga as a warning to would-be malefactors. Muhammad died in 1375, and was succeeded by Mujahid who was assassinated three years later. Daud Khan, Mujahid's murderer, next ascended the throne and was stabbed while engaged in prayer in the "Jami Masjid," Gulbarga, for those were the days when the lives of men were of small account.

The Muhammadan Aristotle

Romance, peace, prosperity, characterised the reign of Muhammad Shah II, known as "The Muhammadan Aristotle." The name and the fame of Gulbarga as a literary centre spread far and wide. Even Hafiz—the celebrated Persian poet—decided to accept Muhammad's invitation and to journey to Gulbarga. The visit of Hafiz to Gulbarga—had it taken place—would have been an event of both historical and literary interest. Unfortunately, the distinguished poet was caught in a storm after embarking at Ormuz upon a vessel sent for him by the Indian potentate. The ship was obliged to return to port and, having regained "terra firma," Hafiz decided that the gifts promised him upon arrival at Gulbarga would not compensate for the horrors of a long sea voyage. He therefore cancelled his trip. As a "beau geste," to show his appreciation of the poet's genius, Muhammad sent presents worth a thousand gold pieces to the famous author of the "Divan," after learning that Hafiz had abandoned his journey.

The Mascot Of Gulbarga

The most venerated monument in Gulbarga is the mausoleum of Banda Nawaz, or Gisu Daraz, who arrived at Gulbarga in 1413. Banda Nawaz was a member of the Chisti family, to which belonged the famous Shaikh Salim who is buried at Fatehpur Sikri, and the no less celebrated Khwaja Muin-ud-Din Chisti who is interred at Ajmer. The tomb of Banda Nawaz at Gulbarga is an exceedingly picturesque and imposing structure, built about 1640 by a descendant of the saint. The walls are elaborately and tastefully decorated with Koranic texts in gilt letters and a Persian couplet extols the saint's virtues. Near the tomb are several buildings attributed to Aurangzeb, the "Mughal Puritan," who frequently visited the mausoleum. The edifices include a spacious 'serai' where pilgrims are housed free of charge, a fine mosque, a 'madrasa,' or college, and last, but by no means least, a very graceful archway which bridges the 'serai.' In the courtyard of the serai the voices of the pilgrims mingle with the cries of the beggars. In the late afternoon, when the evening meal is cooking, the smoke of tiny fires adds streaks of bluegrey to the opalesque reflections cast by the setting sun. Maybe the queer seductive monotony of the snake-charmer's 'punji,' or pipe, lends a musical background to a scene as picturesque and colourful as any view afforded by the bazaars of Cairo or Damascus.

Gulbarga was annexed to the empire of Delhi in 1657, and Aurangzeb's most momentous visit to the shrine of Banda Nawaz took place at the end of 1688, after his conquest of Bijapur, when he was on his way to Golconda, to seize yet another realm.

The mausoleum of Banda Nawaz is situated outside the walls of Gulbarga, for the saint was banned from the city because he withheld his blessing from the son of Firuz Shah Bahmani (1397-1423) and predicted that Ahmad, Firuz Shah's brother, would succeed to the throne. Naturally enough, the king accused the saint of seditious tendencies and declared that his teachings were a menace to the peace of the dominions whilst, as naturally, Ahmad protected his well-wisher. The mausoleum marks the site of the retreat of Banda Nawaz and has proved to be the mascot of Gulbarga during the past five centuries, for the celebrity of the shrine has maintained the fame of the city untarnished. Thousands of pilgrims and traders flock to Gulbarga annually, in the month of September, to attend the noted fourteen-day 'urus' at which sacred and secular elements blend. The brisk business in imports and exports carried on during the fair, contributes greatly to the prosperity of the town and district.

There is something very majestic about the figure of Firuz Shah Bahmani, one of the greatest of the Gulbarga monarchs. During this reign, Gulbarga attained the zenith of its glory. Every year, the king dispatched vessels from Goa and Chaul to procure foreign merchandise in particular, and to increase the commercial reputation of his country in general. Firishta tells us that Firuz Shah was an accomplished linguist. Ladies of thirteen, or more, of different nationalities were members of his 'zenana,' and the Sultan was able to converse with each one in her own language. "He was guilty of no offence against the doctrines of religion but that of drinking wine and listening to music. . . . He would often express contrition for his two bad propensities, but said that, as music elevated his soul to the contemplation of the deity, and as he did not drink so as to affect his reason, he hoped he should obtain pardon hereafter from a merciful God."

A Peasure City

Twelve miles from Gulbarga are the remains of Firuzabad, the fortified pleasure city, constructed by the luxury-loving Firuz Shah who bestowed his name upon the town of his creation. Despite the ruined condition of many of the buildings, Firuzabad is well-worth a visit, and is reached easily from Shahabad, two stations east of Gulbarga on the G.I.P. main line. The streets of Firuzabad, were broad and laid out with great regularity. The principal buildings included the "Kinchi Mahal," or dancing girls' quarters, and the 'Zenana' Palace. The latter contained a number of splendid courtyards and the builders made elaborate arrangements to insure an adequate water supply by means of a canal extending from the palace to the river Bhima. The inmates of each courtyard were placed in charge of one of the king's favourite ladies and rigid discipline was maintained Firuz Shah was a diplomat and exercised such discretion in the management of his 'zenana' that each lady believed herself to be the Sultan's ideal woman

The tomb of Firuz Shah at Gulbarga is one of the finest of the Bahmani mausolea—great fortress-like structures, surmounted by massive domes. Firuz Shah's mausoleum is remarkable for the exquisite 'jali,' or lattice-work, of the window screens. The decoration of the interior is elaborate and, as a whole, the building is a worthy memorial of the great ruler, whose meeting with the Hindu Raja of Vijayanagar was on so elaborate a scale that it has been described as an Eastern "Field of Cloth of Gold."

The shrine of Siraj-ud-Din is at no great distance from Gulbarga fort, and is one of the most beautiful buildings in the town with its slender minarets and noble proportions. Suraj-ud-Din arrived at Gulbarga about 1380, and his grave is almost as highly venerated as the shrine of Banda Nawaz.

A Domeless Structure

In Gulbarga, a city of domes, a domeless shrine is something of a curiosity. No dome, however, covers the last resting-place of Rukn-ud-Din, who was established at Gulbarga when Banda Nawaz settled there. Owing to a dispute between the two saints, Rukn-ud-Din withdrew to the site where his remains lie buried. Great numbers of pilgrims visit his mausoleum, near the Chor Gumbaz, or Thief's Dome,—yet another building which contributes to the romantic associations of Gulbarga.

The Chor Gumbaz dates also from the time of Banda Nawaz, to whom as a matter of fact, it was offered as a present. The saint, however, refused the proffered gift, because the edifice had been erected by a money-lender, and it was contrary to the principles of the holy man to establish himself in a dwelling, paid for by money obtained through usury. Thereafter, the building was regarded as unlucky and was abandoned. The scruples of Banda Nawaz were not shared, however, by a bold bad man—a freebooter and chief of a robber band—who found the solid structure, with its labyrinth of passages and stairways, admirably suited as a comtrued residence and treasure-house, in which to store his ill-gotten gains. The peaceable inhabitants of Gulbarga had no knowledge of the robber's whereabouts until, one day, in a fit of bravado the bandit revealed his re treat, trusting to the intricate corridors of his abode to protect him and his colleagues from his pursuers. He was trapped, however, and, with summary justice, was beheaded amid the rejoicings of the populace.

The successor of Firuz Shah, Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani transferred his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar and, in consequence, Gulbarga became a bone of contention, the possession of which was a menace to the peace of the Bahmani Shahs of Bidar and the Adil Shahs of Bijapur. Gulbarga remained part and parcel of the Mughal possessions from 1657 until the declaration of independence of the first Nizam, in 1724, when it was incorporated in Hyderabad State.

Gulbarga is so rich in tombs that, formerly, several monuments were utilised as offices and dwellings. Since its foundation, some fourteen years ago, the Hyderabad Archaeological Department has devoted both time and money to the conservation of the grand old buildings at Gulbarga which furnish a remarkably complete record of the aspirations and achievements of the early Bahmani kings.—"Indian State Railways Magazine."

"Congratulations! Your wife has just given birth to a lovely eight pound blue-eyed income tax reduction."

FRANKNESS IN ADVERTISING

To tell the truth with arresting candour when seeking a situation is certainly not a new departure to the Bright Young Moderns of to-day, as witness this advertisement inserted in the "Morning Post" by a young man in 1889:

"Will any rich person take a gentleman and board him? Of good family, age 27, good musician, thoroughly conversant with office work. No objection to burn Jew. Lost his money through dishonest trustee. Excellnt writer."

This one appeared in the "Morning Chronicle" in 1807:

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From the employer's side, this piece of impertinence is hard to beat:

"Wanted. A really plain but experienced and efficient governess for three girls.- Music, French, German required. Brilliancy of conversation, fascination of manner, and symmetry of form objected to, as the father is much at home and there are grown-up sons."

This oddity comes from an old copy of the Paris "Figaro":

"Wanted. A Professor to come twice a week to the home of a noble family in order to reform the pronunciation of a parrot."—"Manchester Guardian."

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Obtainable at leading chemists!
REALTON Bisleri

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

solini, Dictator of Italy; but whether the moral is that genius will out, or that education is not necessary to politicians, who can say?

"MOTHER"

Dear Dada—The name of the author of the following poem is unknown, but I am sure our younger sisters and brothers would like it.

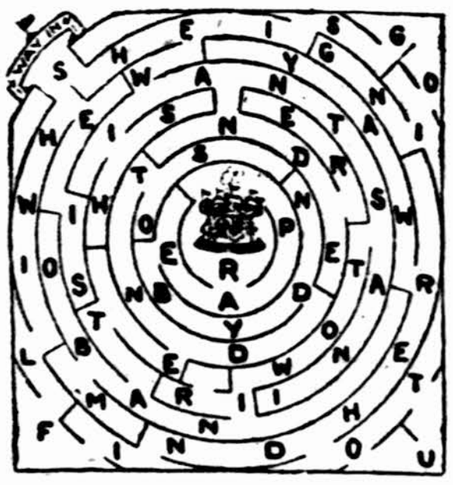
"M—is for the million things she gave me,
O—means only that she's growing old,
T—is for the tears she shed to save me,
H—is for her heart of purest gold,
E—is for her eyes with love-light shining,
R—means right and right She'll always be:
Put them all together they spell MOTHER—
A word that means the world to me!"

Yours,
Jehangir Ruttonji Screwvala.

HOW MANY?

(By Sis. Sati Mirchandani)

As I was going to St. Ives,
I met a man with seven wives;
Every wife had seven sacks,
Every sack had seven cats:
Every cat had seven kits:
Kits, Cats, sacks and wives.
How many were there going to St. Ives



Jer gave her young brother a Pateti present. If you can find your way into the centre of this maze you will know what Jer's present was. The letters you pass on your journey spell out a sentence: Found out?

WITH THREE HEADS.

Nature plays some cruel—fantastic tricks in this queer world. One of her latest victims, says a report, is a Fijian woman living in the Kandavi Islands, who gave birth to a child with three heads and a tail.

It had a nose and mouth on each head, but the eyes were closed. It was born dead. Horrified at the sight of the curious new born, the nurse attending the mother fled. The malformed child is believed to be the first of its kind in the human race.

WHY INK CHANGES COLOUR?

When we look at an old letter written, perhaps, in the early part of last century the ink is sometimes faded and yellow, although it was black when it was used.

Why has it changed colour? The action of the air and light has changed the chemical composition of the ink.

The blue-black ink we use now, however, will not fade in the same way. It consists of a number of substances, including iron sulphate, which is almost colourless, and the colour is provided by a blue dye.

After being used for writing and exposed to the air the iron in the sulphate combines with oxygen in the air and produces a black compound. That is why our bluish ink turns black after a day or two.

SOME LETTERS REPLIED.

Dear Dada—Had there been no paper in the world, what would have happened?

Yours, SHEILA.

Neither could you have been able to write to me, nor would I have replied.

* * * *

Dear Dada—Sunday happens to come very late always. I would desire that Sunday should come at least twice a week. Then it would be so jolly! I do not know how you like reading and writing all the days. As for myself, I get too much tired in the class room. Of course I am a child, but you are quite grown up. Perhaps you can find out a method, by which Sunday might come twice a week. —If you tell me of that, I will present you some toys.

Yours, RAMA.

I do know a method by which Sunday would come not only twice, but even thrice a week. But before I disclose that to you please be a little patient: Attend to your studies properly, be a clever boy, and secure first number in your class—Inform me then, and I hope to do the needful immediately.

* * *

Dear Dada—A donkey goes on four legs, a hen goes on two—yes, a boy too: But does any one go on only one leg?

Yours, GEORGE.

Why, a stocking, of course.

THE COLOURED GLASSES.

Once three old men went out to take a walk on a sunny day, and all of them were wearing coloured glasses because their eyes were rather weak. One wore green glasses, the second, blue glasses, and the third who had the poorest vision of all wore black glasses. Now they were very good friends, these old men, any they talked and laughed among themselves in the most pleasant manner imaginable, untill one of them happened to remark:

"How beautiful are the flowering fields stretched green under the bright green sky! God is a great artist. He has made the earth and the sky of the same colour."

At this one of his companions exclaimed: "I admit that the earth and the sky are of the same colour; but the colour is not green. If you will look a little more carefully you will see that the grass, the trees and even this hard road heneath our feet are blue as the beavens above."

Then the third broke in, "It must be that both of you are colour blind; or rather that you see colours where there are no colours at all. The fact is that all the land, as far as eye can see, and the arched dome above our heads and even you yourselves, from head to foot, are of a cold dark grey."

"My Baby's Castle."

(Photo by S. B. Nayampally.)

Then the three began to argue and insist, trying in vain to make the others see things as they did, and finally they were about to separate entirely disgusted with one another,—when they noticed a little boy sitting by the roadside.

"Little boy," one of them called out, "tell us whether the fields are green, or blue, or black; and what is the colour of the sky, and of what colour are we?

The boy answered, "I see green in the grass, and blue in the sky, and grey in the cool shadows of the trees; but in you I see all these colours and others besides brown and violet and crimson and rose."

Then the old men knew that all of them were right but only partly right; and that all of them were partly wrong. "It seems that children see clearer than we do," they said, as they turned back home.

HOW ANIMALS USE THEIR TAILS.

If we are interested in animals we must have noticed how very varied are their tails. Compare the horse's, with its long skein of hair, the pig's curly tail, the squirrel's bushy one, and the elephant's thin tail.

The reason for this variety is that animals use them for different purposes, and the tail is adapted to the use. We often notice that cows are constantly switching their tails across their backs to and fro. They are driving away the flies, which irritate their skins, and the tail is the only weapon the cow has for this purpose. With it she can reach all parts of her body.

Monkeys use their tails for a very different purpose. Many of them curl them round the branches of trees and then suspend their bodies. In such cases the tail really becomes a fifth hand.

Another curious use for the tail is seen in the kangaroo. Here it is of enormous size and very powerful. The kangaroo uses it when it rests like the third leg of a tripod, and it helps to support its body in the resting position.

Still another use of the tail is seen in the dainty little squirrel. When it is resting, sitting up, its tail covers its body. The animal gets its name from this fact, for the word "squirrel" comes from two Greek words meaning "a shadow" and "a tail." The animal is shaded by its tail.

But the chief use of the squirrel's tail is to help the little animal as it runs along the branches or springs from tree to tree. The tail is kept out behind and becomes a useful balancer for the animal in its movements.

It is a very interesting exercise to think of different animals and then to see what they do with their tails. In many cases we shall understand why the tail has its peculiar form.

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If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

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DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

WAYS OF SERVING TOMATOES

Colourful, Ripe, Fruity Meats For Salads, Cooking And Pickles

Virginia claims the honour of growing the first tomatoes about a hundred and fifty years ago. For many years, however, they were grown as decorative plants for the garden. The fruit itself was suspected of all sorts of things and not considered fit for food. When finally a few daring ones began to use them on the table, they were served with sugar and cream and known for an unknown reason as love applies.

If we expect the use of tomatoes for canning, which is seldom an economical process for the housekeeper unless she produces her own supply, we use more tomatoes in their raw form than any other way. When they are very ripe, I like them occasionally with sugar but I do omit the cream. The addition of vinegar with the sugar is a common custom. Then there are the innumerable types of tomato salad. I like to place the skinned tomatoes in a highly seasoned French dressing for which I do not forget a clove of garlic. I let them marinate in this for several hours before I cut them into quarters or sixths, depending upon the size of the fruit. Other vegetables may then be added if you wish.

If you are preparing a number of tomatoes, the easiest way to loosen the skin is to pour boiling water over them Let them stand in the water until the skins loosen. If you are preparing two or three, the quickest way is to impale each tomato on a fork and to hold it over the gas flame until the skin bursts in one place. The skins are removed when the fruit is to be used in salad, when it is to be stewed or cooked with other foods

A Favourite Method

A favourite way of coocking tomatoes is to bake or broil them after they have been halved. They must be well seasoned with plenty of salt, pepper, and a little sugar The halves may be also sprinkled with minced onion and dotted with rubber. The halves should be dipped in melted butter or salad oil, well seasoned, of course, for broiling. Tomatoes are often hollowed out and stuffled with bread crumbs or rice, mixed with the pulp. Any left over meat may be added with the seasoning. A mixture of cut corn, green pepper and onion often makes a goodd stuffing. Grated cheese may be used for topping. A hot oven should be used for baking tomatoes by whatever recipe.

For frying, the tomatoes may be sliced, dipped in seasoned flour and cooked in deep fat or sauteed. Then there is my favourite method, which by tradition is said to have been originated by my great grandmother. The tomatoes may be skinned or not as you like, dipped in seasoned flour sauted until brown and then broken up before cream is added. These are infinitely beter than they look.

Fried Tomatoes

8 to 10 tomatoes.
Flour, salt, pepper.
1 tablespoon butter.
1/4 teaspoon soda
1 tablespoon sugar
½ cup cream

Scald and skin tomatoes, slice and dip into flour which has been seasoned with salt and pepper. Saute in butter and when browned on both sides break up with a spoon and add soda, sugar, and cream Season with more salt and pepper if necessary. Repeat and serve.

Macaroni And Tomatoes

2 tablespoons butter.
2 tablespoons flour
Pepper.
Salt
½ teaspoon celery salt
1 tablespoon minced onion.
2 cups hot strained tomatoes.
2 cups boiled marconi pieces.
Grated cheese.

Melt butter, add flour and seasonings, and when blended add minced onion and strained tomatoes. Cook until smooth and add marconi. Pour into greased baking dish, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahrenheit, fifteen to twenty minutes.

Scalloped Tomatoes

2 tablespoons butter.
3 slices bread.
1 onion, minced.
1 can tomatoes
Salt.
Pepper
3 cloves
2 tablespoons sugar.

Melt fat. Cut bread into squares and brown slightly in fat. Add minced onion and cook half seasoning and simmer over a low fire on top of stove or bake in a a minute. Add tomatoes and moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahrenheit, about half an hour.

Stuffed Tomato Salad

6 medium sized tomatoes.
1 Cake cream cheese.
Seasoning.
1 small cucumber.
1 teaspoon onion juice.
Mayonnaise.
Peel the tomatoes, remove thin slices from the top, and take out the pulp. Cut the cucumber into small cubes, mix with the cream cheese and enough tomato pulp to moisten the mixture well. Season with the onion juice, salt, pepper and paprika. Serve on lettuce or watercress and garnish with mayonnaise.

Baked Tomatoes

Remove thin slices from the stem-ends of smooth, medium-sized tomatoes Take out the pulp, add an equal quantity of bread crumbs, or rice, season salt, pepper and a few drops of onion juice and refill the tomatoes with the mixture. Place in a buttered pan, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven, 450 degrees Fahrenheit.

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"FAILURE OF ASTROLOGY"

Investigations At Stanford University Do Not Support Theory Of Influence Of Stars On Aesthetic Capacity Of Men

(The following extracts from a Paper contributed to the June 1938 Number of "Character and Personality," an international quarterly journal, published in England, under the editorship of Prof. Spearman, by Mr. Paul R. Farnsworth, of the Stanford University, U. S. A., will be read with interest by all interested in Astrology).

The prognostic worth of the theories offered by several of the pseudo-sciences for problems in the fields of talent and personality has been rather adequately studied. But, so far as the present writer has learned, little is positively known of the relations between such fields and astrology. It has been the aim of the present paper, therefore, to throw a little light on one portion of that field by testing the validity of the claim that certain of the signs of the Zodiac are especially propitious for the birth of persons with marked aesthetic capacities

There are at least two rather obvious ways to approach this problem. One can find whether or not men of the arts have been born preponderately during the co-called aesthetic signs. Or one can compare the percentage of musicians and artists born during each sign with the percentage of people who have been or should be expected to be born during each of these signs.

Unfortunately for the success of the first procedure the astrological manuals have been none too clearly written, only one sign, Libra, seems to be fairly agreed upon generally as an artistic sign. At least this was true of the "standard" books scrutinized by the present writer. By five of the books it was regarded as a musical sign as well. No other sign was even a "runner-up" as an art sign, although four agreed that Taurus also was a musical sign. Table 1, gives the sign names, their durations and their rank orders. Since the several signs vary somewhat in length, a correction has been made for this error and the ranks as corrected for the time span are also given. The data are taken from three sources: Pierre Key's 'Musical Who's Who', 'Grove's Dictionary', and the 'Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings. Care was taken to exclude from the lists the names of the donors and others who had no observable claim to real aesthetic capacity. All others whose birth-days were unequivocal were used in this study.

Tables Omitted ..... Conclusions And Resume

1498 names were chosen from Pierre Key's Musical Who's Who, 3257 from Grove's Dictionary, and 2478 from Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings, and distributed according to their birth-dates among the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Comparisons were made with a chance distribution and with two actual populations (from New York and Vienna). Although a few critical ratios of surprising magnitude appeared (apparently due to the existent birth trends), these did not fall on the signs generally associated with aesthetic capacities. When the three aesthetic distributions were ranked for magnitude, the same story appeared. Libra, regarded most generally as the aesthetic sign, achieved a tie for last position in the Pierre Key list, and a placement of 7½ (6½ is chance) in the Grove list. In the art list it did reach third position but was topped by Taurus and Pisces, mentioned as artistic in only two of six "standard" references. In all of these references there were only four signs which were never mentioned as artistic and only five not mentioned as musical. Moreover, the writer would guess that had he searched the astrological "cources" more dilligently he would have found even these regarded as aesthetic by some seer.

The data of this study, then, give no support to the astrological claims as they refer to the aesthetic aspects of character and personality. In fact, the astrologers played into bad luck in agreeing on a most unmusical sign. In the case of the art capacities the astrologers were a trifle more lucy. Yet even here there is no substantiation of their claim

CAN WOMEN LIVE TOGETHER WITHOUT QUARRELS?

(Continued From Page 15)

example of their lack of co-operation.

No kitchen was ever made big enough for two women to work in at the same time—as a steady thing, I mean. A man reasons, and it's certainly good reasoning, that the housework could, and should, be divided—that one woman would not conflict with the other if each stayed in her own department, so to speak. But they don't, and won't, so what?

How would two men handle such a situation? Many men do room together and apparently like it, but then they are not buried in household duties, but concerned with outside ones, which makes a difference I really would like to know how two men who worked at home would hit it off. If they did their own work and pooled their finances, don't you suppose there would be a few jolts and jars, or do you think that they would be happy about the whole thing? I wish I knew.

I get so tired of being reminded that women are unfair to women and that two women cannot live togather. To begin with it isn't true. Two women are not forced into close proximity because of blood ties or in-law relationships, but who chose to make a home together, do get on famously. Why not? They may have on occassional difference, but who hasn't?

One might suppose that sisters would live in harmony, but I know plenty who don't, and we all know brothers who are not even on speaking terms.

What exactly does all this prove? Nothing really, but it seems to prove that it's not relationship but temperament that makes all the difference; temperament plus the ability to mind one's own business.—M. M. M. in "The Gazette," Montreal.

BIG LEAGUE BALLISTICS

MAJOR league baseball players, during the training period before the season opens, play "pepper ball," as the Chicago White Sox are shown doing here. This is somewhat similar to the sport that occupied their time during the evenings.

On several occasions, the boys lined up on two sides of the dining table for a game of Pro-

I'M AFRAID NOT, DEAR. YOUR FATHER IS VERY FUSSY ABOUT HIS GOLF CLUBS.
DADDY'S BRASSY MAKES A PEACH OF A HOCKEY STICK. CAN I HAVE IT TO PLAY WITH?

Hidden Anagram

LESTER and his mother are not saying much, but their words are enough to contain a concealed anagram. That is, the letters in one of the words of their conversation can be rearranged to form another word. Moreover, the definition of the word to be formed is likewise hidden in one of the balloons.

Can you discover the concealed anagram?

gressive Anagrams. Each side would have handy a box of discarded baseballs on which letters were printed.

One of the players would start the game by selecting a ball whose letter forms a one-letter word and tossing it across the table to the players on the other side. These would add another ball, so as to form a two-letter word and toss the two balls back to their opponents. In this fashion the balls would be tossed back and forth, another ball being added each time and a fresh word formed. Finally the point would be reached where one side could not form another word and would forfeit the game.

Here is an example of some of the words used in one of these ball sessions: 1. Interjection. 2. Preposition. 3. Portable bed. 4. Expenditure. 5. Member of school of philosophy formed by Zeno. 6. Alarm bell. 7. A portion. 8. Whims. 9. Science or art by which implements, vessels, buildings, etc., are constructed

(For Solution See Page 55)

COOLING DRINKS

Talking of pineapple here is a nice drink you can make of it.

One large tin of pineapples, two quarters of water, juice of four lemons, sugar to taste. Cut the pineapple into small pieces. Leave it in its own syrup and add the cold water. Then add lemon juice and stir in soft sugar to taste. Let it stand two hours and strain. This is delicious with ice.

ORANGEADE

Here is a nice Orangeade. You want four oranges, the juice of a lemon, four ounces of sugar and a quart of boiling water. Peel the rinds of the oranges and lemon very thinly. Put into a large jug with the sugar. Squeeze out all the juice from the fruit and add. Pour on the quart of boiling water, cover and leave until cold. Pour off the orangeade when cold, but do not strain it.

MARY'S POSY POSER

MARY, MARY, quite contrary, is very proud of her flower garden, and she has good reason to be. There are no less than fifteen varieties blooming in the little plot at the back of Mary's cottage. What are the flowers in Mary's garden? Well, unless you can recognise the flowers at sight, you will have to do some guessing, for Mary is quite contrary when it comes to answering direct questions.

"Look," she will say, "at this beautiful 1-2-15-6, and that tall 9-2-9-9-10 is the brightest in town. Do not overlook the 11-1-11-15 by the hedge and that gorgeous yellow 4-8-7-11-9. Besides those I have a 7-11-7-10, 9-6-2-13-10, 9-12-13-15-10, 12-15-4-6-1, 5-11-13-4, 9-6-4-8-13-11-12, 15-10-1-11-13-3-12, 14-7-6-5-12-4-11-15, 3-6-13-4-11-12-13, 3-6-1-12-13-11-8-5 and 7-11-7-12-14."

Before you leave Mary's garden in disgust, convinced that it is filled with loco weeds, let us explain that Mary is puzzlistically inclined.

If you start at a certain point in the circle of flowers, and number them, moving in a clockwise direction, the numbers recited by Mary will spell the names of the flowers that Mary has in her garden.

Guess the name of one flower correctly and you have the names of all of them

(For Solution See Page 55)

ARRESTED FOR SINGING BEETHOVEN

Eighteen German Socialists, among them the former Reichstag deputy Franz Kunster, have been arrested by the Secret Police for singing Beethoven, says the Berlin Correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

The Society of the Friends of Song has been dissolved for indulging in "illegal demonstrations."

In a workers' suburb of Berlin, Hasenheide Park, the Socialist singers gave a concert and sang "Oh, What Joy" from Beethoven's opera "Fidelio":

Oh, what joy in the free air,
Where we can draw our breath!

Here doth life flourish in light;
But in our prisons is death.

This is dramatic enough when played on Berlin stage, and the haggard prisoners lurch manacled out of dungeons, to enjoy a brief stroll—just as if they had come out of a concentration camp.

CHEERS AND TEARS

As the Socialist choir sang it on the Hasenheide, however, an audience of 2,000 people cheered and called for an encore.

Some listeners broke down and wept as the strains were repeated. Another verse contains the words:

"Hush, we are spied upon with eye and ear."

The singing became a "demonstration."

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MEN'S POCKETS

What a slave has civilized man become to gadgets of various kinds! This reflection is inspired by the hot weather—the coatless and vestless season.

The trouble is that the average man carries too many things in his pockets to go without a coat. Deprivation of his waistcoat is about as much as he can bear. The loss of four small vest pockets means a wholesale dislodgement of watchers, fountain pens, cigarette lighters, pencils street car tickets, and what not.

What happens when the coat is abandoned as well, taking with it from three to five capacious pockets, is too unpleasant to enlarge upon.

The Mystic Web

(Continued From Page 16)

what did she mean by that? The instinct in regard to his daughter, which by now formed part of his protective covering against the machinations of Fate, had warned him that his daughter was up to something when she said that. His mind rushed on in thought to the possible ruin of his daughter's future wherein so sacredly was embalmed his own. He looked at the affair from the end of hard reality. He was a man who knew that the due observance of rank could not be maintained unless the exterior trappings of it were held in proper order. And in such matters he and his wife had but one opinion. Grahalakshmi, the presiding deity of the household, suggested Sheila's removal from the scene of temptation. But how to do it? The idea "Why not get her married and put an end to the whole affair?" flashed across his mind. This afforded his wife the long awaited opportunity to butt in. Whom else could she suggest for Sheila other than her own brother, a gentleman of little over forty and a Deputy Collector. Fortunately or unfortunately that gentleman happened to be a widower at that moment, having lost two wives already. The Dewan Bahadur, who was aware that submission produced the nearest approach to peace with his wife, approved the idea as an admirable one. It was thus the future of Sheila was settled without regard to her wish or will.

It was a Sunday morning, and as Sheila sat reading a book in her room upstairs, she heard the toot of a horn, and raising her eyes saw a motor car coming up the drive. In the stout gentleman with the turban on, who descended from the car, she instantly recognised her maternal uncle, the Deputy Collector. Needless to say that she was surprised at his unexpected arrival. A little later she was summoned downstairs to meet that gentleman. She felt, without knowing why, uneasy, and went down with a haunting sense of coming trouble.

Her uncle greeted her in a very unusual way! She could not understand and coloured in confusion at his continued scrutiny, with a feeling of being looked over for some unexplained purpose. Some inward touch of embarrassment troubled the girl, and her eyes drooped under his fervent gaze. It was only when they began to talk about her qualifications and achievements, there came swiftly sweeping over her brain the horrible realisation of the truth—that she was being proposed! Her whole soul rose in rebellion against it. From the parental point of view it might be observed that they had made their daughter the choicest of blessings, a tender and indulgent husband; and having gratified the dearest wish of their parental heart by establishing her in life so firmly But it seemed to have so little to do with the sacred union of souls, which she had been taught to think what marriage should be. Her nerves were in a state of painful tension, which had increased a hundredfold during that brief period. But what could she do? Nothing! Her own father had no interest whatever in her cherished memories and he would never care to accept her arguments. Life stretched before her dreary as the dreariest desert—for her, whose nature was to love but once, there was no gleam of light in all the world's cruel darkness. She, torn by the most conflicting feelings women can ever know, had resigned to its decrees. It was all over! She had lost Shanker. She had lost that which no wealth could replace! It was thus, Sheila, in her youth, in her helplessness, fell into the mystic web woven by the strange and pitiless loom of destiny. Poor Deputy Collector! But was he to be pitied, who had now owned her, while at heart she belonged to another. Surely there never was a sadder ceremony, never did any girl under similar circumstances feel a more vivid presentiment of the pains and penalties that follow on a forced and ill-assorted marriage.

She carried with her the double image of a tender friendship thus sadly broken, and of an impossible and vain love—a source of painful thoughts which the philosophy of her parents was powerless to claim!

How true is the old proverb—"Man proposes and God disposes!" God's ways are not as our ways—His dealings with us are often mysterious, but the eye of Faith can detect his hand in all the varied dispensations of Providence. It was on this truth that Sheila reposed, when Destiny in the shape of death came between herself and her newly married husband! If her father expected to get any personal comfort and satisfaction from having got her married to a Deputy Collector, his selfishness was punished as much odius egotism deserved to be. It was on the seventh day of their marriage, while the Deputy Collector was returning from his camp, met with an accident and died instantaneously on the spot. It was cruel indeed when before seven days of a domestic life were over such a thing happened. But who can resolve against Destiny!

* * * *

Widow! A Hindu widow and that too within seven days of her married life! She was fallen never to be raised any more. For the might of her misery there was no to-morrow's sun. In the midst of father and mother, relatives and friends, splendour and wealth, she was alone and miserable. To how many people could any one tell all? Who would be open when there was no sympathy or had a call to speak to those who could never understand. She sank under the women's greatest disappointment. Tears and sleep were her only relief and she spent her time in solitude.

Years passed on, and time, consoler of affliction and softner of anger could do nothing to help her. She willingly yielded to the excess of her sorrow and became ill, but never sought any remedy for it either from reason or from medicine. A shadow of what she had been shattered in mind, and perilously sick in body, she laid her head on the bed prepared for her, and had never raised it once. The faint semblance of a woman upon the bed and the voice of hers so inaudible that could only be heard by listening very near to her lips alarmed the household.

Doctors know of many hidden tragedies, of many secret dramas in being, but Dr. Ramaswami, who was called upon to attend on Sheila knew more than most, for he had a very kind heart. One day as he was alone with Sheila, he said:

"I think a change of climate and place would do you a world of good, and I would suggest your going to a Sanatorium."

"Doctor," answered Sheila, after a brief silence "while nothing will suit me better, I fear I cannot do that, for after all my people will always be with me, and the mere change of place will not make much difference."

The doctor started at her amazed. This involuntary betrayal of deep feeling answered a question which he had half ashamedly often asked himself since he came to treat her.

"Why?" he said suddenly. "You can be an in-patient in the Sanatorium itself. I can arrange for that."

"That will be splendid," said Sheila, and placed her hand in his. The sign of gratitude reflected in the open eyes touched the doctor to the heart.

* * * *

It was all settled and a change of place was affected. Sheila had become an in-patient in a Sanatorium, and was placed under the direct care of an eminent specialist.

"You will be all right," said the doctor after examination, with a forced smile. This remark betrayed the truth, as he was really alarmed at her condition and didn't know how she could be brought to survive.

"He is a great doctor," said the nurse on duty, the moment the doctor had left the room, "but his assistant is a genius."

Sheila who was interested in neither took very little notice of what the nurse said, and the nurse became silent, seeming to recognise that she was not in the presence of a conversationalist.

At five o'clock the Assistant Physician came on his rounds. Sheila was dozing and did not see him enter. To hear the beloved voice once again call her "Sheila," and on opening the eyes to see in front of her the one face indelibly associated with her life, proved almost too much for her frail nerves. She rubbed her eyes to see if she was not dreaming. "Sheila!" again she heard the same voice. She realised she was not dreaming. It was Shanker who stood before her. Tears rolled down freely from the eyes of both and words failed them. Even when they talked, their discourse was not well connected; they did weep more than talk

The sudden shock at seeing him had accomplished what the doctors had failed all these days. It was efficacious only in some cases but it was most successful in the case of Sheila. From that day she took her medicine and ate her food with a will. She wanted back all her lost strength. Instinctively she felt that she

"Gee Daddy! He never recognised me!"

must shut no doors on life just then. What his reappearance meant to her she could not yet tell, and all that she wanted for the present was to see him every day!

* * * *

Sheila recovered; day by day, and almost hour by hour, some drop of health came back, and mingling with the spent and feeble stream of life which circulated languidly within her, swelled it again to a high and rushing tide. Shanker had watched her change from death to life, with eyes that moistened with their eagerness and deep affection.

It was quite evident from hearing her, that if there was a white robed angel escaped from heaven to be subjected to the infernal machinations and villainy of relatives, that spotless being—that miserable unsullied martyr, was present on the bed before him. He felt nothing but compassion and he wanted to pick her up and mend things. Something strong in him that he had not known of its existence before had rallied to his aid.

Sheila was again thrown back on the conflict between the demands of an outward law, which she recognised as a widely ramifying obligation, and the demands of inner moral facts which

(Continued On Page 55)

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LAWN TENNIS

Professionals In Conference

(From "Lawn Tennis And Badminton")

A CONFERENCE of professional coaches on the L.T.A. register was held at the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, on Tuesday, August 9th, at 11 a.m., Mr. H. Garton Ash, O.B.E., M.C., chairman of the Coaching and Professional Committee, was in the chair, supported by Sir Leonard Vavasour, Bart., R.N., honorary referee of the Professional Championships, which were in progress during the week.

The meeting was well attended, 27 professionals, including most of those playing, being present. The purpose of the conference, the first of its kind, was to give an opportunity to the professionals of exchanging ideas on methods of coaching and allied subjects.

* * * *

Among the more interesting topics there were the following:—

Problems Of The Back Swing.

Major T. Moss emphasised the importance of this element in stroke production. Incorrect production of the back-swing probably led to a bad stroke and the player at once got into difficulties. The back-swing had to be adjusted to suit the pace of the ball, and a number of interesting questions arose which were well worth thinking about.

Defence V. Attack.

A. E. Millman considered that the teachers of lawn tennis were apt to pay insufficient attention to the defensive aspect of the game. Young players were rather inclined to assume that the important thing was to make beautiful attacking strokes, but were disinclined to use their feet or take the trouble to run fast in order to get the ball back.

D. Maskell suggested that there was a tendency on the part of coacnes to go out too much for immediate results because they feared that they might not be re-engaged unless their efforts bore fruit after a few lessons. He himself was in favour of taking the long view, especially with juniors. In their case it was essential to lay a good and sound foundation for the production of strokes which later on would result in an all-round equipment for the game. He felt sure that this point of view would be appreciated by those who employed coaches.

Class Coaching At Schools And Clubs.

E. Gillow was of opinion that methods of coaching at schools should be carefully planned and thought out. Young people should be taught on the right lines and the method he favoured was tc form a class of 28 or 30, take two at a time on to the court and show them the correct method of producing a stroke, for example, the forehand drive. Having shown the whole class how to play the stroke, practice could be conducted subsequently by the games master or mistress.

G. G. G. Graves advocated the use of films showing the methods of stroke production of great players for stimulating the interest of parks players, who enjoyed little or no opportunity of seeing strokes played by experts.

A number of other speakers took part in the discussion, and it was generally felt that this new departure had had the effect of raising points of considerable interest in methods of coaching, and that there was much to learn from an interchange of ideas.

Several of those present had made a special journey to Eastbourne for the sole purpose of speaking or listening, one enthusiast having travelled all night in order to be present.

It is hoped that the success of this initial effort may lead to other conferences with a larger scope for, as one speaker said, one could only scratch the surface of some of the subjects discussed in such a brief period of time as two hours, and it was therefore quite impossible to do full justice to such a variety of interesting matters as had been so ably introduced and debated on the present occasion.

LEN HUTTON, who by scoring 364 runs in the Final Test Match between England and Australia, at the Oval, on August 23, not only broken R. E. Foster's 35-year-old Test record, but he also smashed both Bradman and Hammond's individual records in Test matches.

PRINCE'S FATHER OPPOSES MARRIAGE TO ZOG'S SISTER

CAIRO, Aug. 13.—Objections of former Khedive Abbas Helmi Pasha II of Egypt may prevent the marriage of his son, Prince Abdul Monheim, to one of the three unmarried sisters of King Zog of Albania.

Prince Abdul, 39, and prospective heir to a dols. 50,000,000 fortune, is a second cousin of 18-year-old King Farouk of Egypt. King Farouk has approved the match.

The former Khedive, deposed in 1914 by the British, however has refused to approve the engagement of his only son to 29-year-old Princes Myzejen. The Albanian Princess and her two unmarried sisters, Princesses Rumije and Maxhide, visited the United States last March.

The reason for the former Khedive's refusal has not been made public. He is travelling now in Europe.

THE ALL-BUT-PERFECT HUSBAND

According to 22-year-old Margaret Sikora, of Chicago, her husband Rudolph was the perfect husband Rudolph was the perfect husband, even though he did shoot and kill her lover, Eddie Solomon.

In Court she sobbed: "Rudolph was a perfect husband—gave me all his money, got up and made the breakfast for me, scrubbed floors and washed the dishes. He was kind and good, but I did not love him. I loved Eddie. Eddie gave me romance. He used to read me poems."

A psychologist in court explained Mrs. Sikora's attitude thus: "The wife was forever undergoing inward rebellion against her husband's extreme kindness. She wanted some spirit of domination by her husband."

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS v. SUSSEX

"Old Guards" Tall Scores On Hove Wicket

To date Australian touring sides have played 20 matches against Sussex at Hove the A.I.F. team played two matches in 1919—but so far Sussex have only one victory to their credit. Of the other matches the Australians have won 10 while the remaining 9 have ended in a draw.

The first meeting took place in 1878 and in these days of high scoring it seems rather strange to read that no batsman on either side exceeded 25. The 1880 match was postponed a few days so that the first Test Match in this country might be played. Two years later, in 1882, the Australian score had a 1938 appearance about it. W. L. Murdoch, who subsequently played for Sussex, made 286 not out and the Australian total of 643 was the highest score made in a first-class match in England up to that time. Sussex lost the match by an innings and 355 runs. G. N. Wyatt, 112, and H. Phillips, 111, made 182 for the county's eighth wicket in 1884, the year when Humphreys dismissed P. S. McDonnell, G. Giffin and H. J. H Scott in three successive balls. Curiously enough the well-known "lob" bowler had done the hat-trick two years earlier against the Australians.

SUSSEX'S FIRST VICTORY.

Humphreys had a big say in the solitary Sussex victory which was secured against the 1888 Australian side. His record for the match was 9 for 40. Arthur Hide had a "bag" of 8 for 44. There was some huge scoring in the 1899 game. Sussex made 444, Killick, 106, an C. B. Fry, 181, adding 209 for the third wicket, but the Australian innings realised 624 for 4, V. T. Trumper scoring 300 not out. With J. Worrall, 128, he put on 176 for the second wicket; with S. E. Gregory, 211 for the third, and 106, without separation, with J. Darling. In 1902, M. A. Noble, 284, and W. W. Armstrong, 172 not out, added 428 for the sixth wicket which was then a world's record. The Australian total was 580 for 6 and three years later it was 556, Noble, 267, this time putting on 275 for the fifth wicket with J. Darling, and incidentally taking 6 wickets in an innings for 39.

AUSTRALIANS ESCAPE DEFEAT.

Sussex nearly won in 1909, as the Australians required 19 to win when their last pair, A. J. Hopkins and W. J. Whitty, came together. They hit off the necessary runs amidst great excitement. In 1912, K. S. Ranjitsinhji made 125 for Sussex; C. G. Macartney, 142

(Continued at foot of col. 4)

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(Continued from col. 3)

and 121 for the Australians.

In 1919, in the second match, the A.I.F. just escaped defeat C. S. Winning, 0 not out, and E. J. Long, 0 not out, stayed together for the last 40 minutes. 23 consecutive maiden overs were bowled! Eight years ago, A. F. Kippax distinguished himself by making 158 and 102 not out and four years ago he showed his appreciation of the Hove wicket by making 250. L. S. Darling scored 117 and though Sussex made 304 for 8, declared, in their first innings the Australians won by an innings and 35 runs.—"The Cricketer."

The Mystic Web

(Continued From Page 53)

were becoming more and more peremptory. Was she prepared to give up all and follow him? She saw clearly that the condition of conquest was sacrifice. Of course the feelings of the aged would be outraged and her parents would be shocked.

All these feelings, were, however, overcome by the craving of her soul. She felt something. It was nameless, it was an instinct, a feeling that there was something beyond all these sentiments to be considered!

There is nothing which can transport one so quickly from dark to dawn as **LOVE**, and the recovery of Sheila was amazing. She was no longer the invalid. Everything in her had improved; the charm of her dark eyes, which from her childhood had been captivating, had become irresistible. His reappearance symbolised the craving in her blood for life, and nothing but life!

The love that dated from childhood was something so sacred that it did not die but lived on beside the present, and in the case of Sheila and Shanker it became the future. It was a miracle from the medical point of view how she had suddenly come into life. The heart no more wobbled, and the soul of Sheila, who was scarcely twenty-two determined to have what it wanted. She decided to do what she could not do. It was the first step that counted. They had always belonged to each other. Silently she clung to him, yielding more and more to the sensation of exquisite joy that poured through her whole being like sunlight—her heart beat with new and keener life, the warm kindling blood burned her cheeks like the breath of a hot wind—and her whole soul rose to meet and greet the crown and glory of existence—LOVE!

* * * *

It was a month later, and as Grahalakshmiammal returned from the tank after her usual morning bath, she found her husband, the Dewan Bahadur, trembling and pale as death with tears rolling down his cheeks. The brass pot which she carried slipped down instantaneously, and she exclaimed:

"What's the matter?"

"*Sheila is dead*," stammered the old man pathetically and handed her a telegram which he had received in her absence.

There was a terrific scream and she fell flat on the ground. The events of the next few hours were more like the piled-up confusions of a nightmare than like any doings of reality.

The Dewan Bahadur seldom used his powers of reflection save for practical purposes. Just then, however he was departing from his usual custom. Strange ghosts of a strange past were flitting through his mind. The pride and ambition which had ruled his life for many years, seemed suddenly conquered by the incident. Like a flash, stripped of all its intellectual furbishing, the chill selfishness of the creed he had adopted struck home to his heart. What comfort could his much-studied philosophy afford him? It had satisfied the brain; had it nothing to offer to the heart? Nothing!

* * * *

The next day the Hospital was invaded by a group of mourners. When they reached the Ward in which Sheila was admitted as an in-patient, they found no Sheila there. The sight of the empty bed served to increase their bitterness and as they came out sobbing and screaming, the nurse on duty met them.

"Have you come to see the patient," she enquired with a broad smile. "She is now with Dr. Shanker. Perhaps you know. . . .

"What?" thundered the old man. "My daughter is alive! You mean Sheila is alive! Where is she? Where is she?"

He almost dragged her and she was greatly alarmed.

"Please, please leave me alone," implored the nurse, "and I shall show you the way."

"It can't be," muttered the old man as he walked along. "You are lying."

They passed out the main gate to the residence of Dr. Shanker. The wild, loud, piercing, loving and rapturous cry made by the crowd of mourners as they invaded Dr. Shanker's house, resulted in Sheila jumping out of her chair, and the next moment she found herself clasped in the arms of her mother. Upon the breast that she had bruised, against the heart that she had almost broken, the old woman laid her face, and exclaimed, sobbing:

"Sheila! Darling! You are alive! Merciful God has given you back to us."

With that she dropped her head, lamenting and caressing her, and there was not a sound in all the house for a long, long time, they remaining clasped in one another's arms

The oldman tottered to a chair. Yes! His daughter! "Forgive me!" He would have said it, if he could. He would have raised his hands and besought her pardon, but she caught them in her own and put them down hurriedly.

"Sheila!" he said. "You have taken our breath away. Now that you are alive I shall never part with you."

He was not angry when he came to know that Sheila had married Shanker, and all that he chiefly thought of at the moment was what might have been and what was not!

* * *

It was the next evening; and Dr. Shanker and Sheila were sitting together with the Specialist-in-Charge of the Sanatorium and the old Dewan Bahadur before tea, talking in a quiet way, about great many things.

"I would even offer a reward of Rs. 5,000 to any one who could lay his hand on the culprit who sent me that false message," said the old man quite seriously, as they came to discuss about the telegram received by him.

"Then I should get that!" said Sheila with a curious smile.

"What do you mean?" queried the old man with a puzzled look.

"Father," said Sheila with a look of penitence. "I am sorry I did it, but once you threatened me that you would consider me as DEAD if I ever married Sanker"

There was a brief silence, and everyone stared at her in blank astonishment.

"Forgive me," said the old man as tears welled into his eyes.

Surprises, like misfortune, rarely come alone, and as they sat having their tea, a car suddenly came up the drive and stopped just in front of them. An old man descended from the car and Dr. Shanker hurried from his seat to meet the newcomer. After an affectionate welcome he brought the visitor to the tea-table.

"This is my father Dr. Narayan" said Dr. Shanker, as he introduced him to the Dewan Bahadur and others

"Father!" It came out as almost a chorus, and they looked at the newcomer with great astonishment.

"I am sorry," said Shanker, "I hadn't informed you of his arrival earlier"

"Very few words will tell my story," said the visitor, when the excitement subsided, speaking very slowly and with a certain difficulty in his articulation which did not, however, prevent every word from being distinctly audible. "My youth was spent in comparative poverty, sometimes practising my profession as a doctor, sometimes living merely as a student experimenting things. I married in my twenty-fifth year and we had a son and that is this (pointing to Shanker.) Shortly after his birth fortune smiled on me, and I secured a lucrative post in the Federated Malay States on a twenty-year contract. Leaving my wife and our son in the care of my brother-in-law, who was at the time running a Circus Company, I left for F.M.S. Since that date I had been working very hard and sending decent remittances to my brother-in-law requesting him to take every possible care of my wife and child. He wrote regularly to say that my wife and the child were getting on very well. Three years ago when my contract expired with the States I returned to India. On arrival I learnt the horrible truth. My brother-in-law had proved a culprit and a traitor. When I threatened to get him arrested he made an awful confession. It seems my wife died of pneumonia while his Circus Company was stationed at Madura, and that after her death he got rid of the child by leaving it all alone in a garden when they left that place. At Madura the District Superintendent of Police gave me all the help needed and I eventually got back my boy!"

* * * *

It was three months later. Dr. Shanker and his wife Sheila were very happy. Of their life little need be told, save that to each other it was the perfect realization of dreams which had once seemed too sweet to be possible.

(THE END).

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

MARY'S GARDEN: Rose, Poppy, Iris, Tulip, Lily, Peony, Pansy, Aster, Mint, Petunia, Syringa, Clematis, Genitan, Geranium, Lilac.

• • •

Alphabetical Blocks: The words formed by the blocks are: Strident, Trident, Rident, Ident, Dent, Ent, N. T., T.

• • •

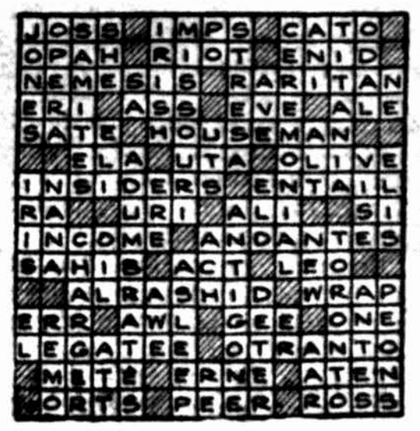
Ballistics: O, To, Cot, Cost, Stoic, Tocsin, Section, Conceits, Tectonics.

• • •

Double Diagonal: The missing letters form the diagonal words Armistice and Landscape. The other words are: Antipodal, Crossroad, Semilunar, Rekindles, Horoscope, Education, Franchise, Appliance, Exquisite.

• • •

Anagram: The word PEACH can be transposed to form the word CHEAP, which is defined by the words NOT DEAR.



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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Bunchuck: Let me give you a piece of advice.

Dzudi: What's the matter with it, that you're willing to give it to me?

* * * *

Teacher: Donald, give me a sentence containing flippancy.

Donald: Let's flip'n see whether I pass or flunk.

* * * *

Dictor: What can be the cause of that crowd over there?

Demog: I can't imagine. Vulgar curiosity, I presume.

Dictor: Let's go over and see.

* * * *

Wife to Husband: Could you give me a little money for shopping, dear?

Husband to Wife: Certainly, dear. About how little?

* * * *

Politician: Now, ladies and gentlemen, I just want to tax your memory—

Audience: Good heavens! Will it come to that?

* * * *

Sally: Do you love me, Oswald?

Oswald: Of course I do.

Sally: Then why doesn't your chest go up and down like the heroes in the movies?

* * * *

Cuthbert: Your father is most unreasonable

Roberta: Why, dear?

Cuthbert: Because he tells me not to lose sight of my object in life—and then kicks when I call on you seven nights a week.

* * * *

"I ask you for a loan of ten dollars and you give me five!"

"Isn't that fair enough; you lose five and I lose five!"

* * * *

"Don't you think the styles will eventually go back to what they used to be?"

"I certainly do—way back to Eve."

* * * *

A very wealthy man was being reproached by his friend for dressing so shabbily. "Why", he was told, "your father was the best dressed man in town 40 years ago!"

"Well", he was answered triumphantly, "these clothes I have on now were father's."

* * * *

A Negro caddy on the golf links at Gulfport Mississippi, was recently asked whether President Wilson, for whom he had once caddied, tipped him well.

"No such" he replied, "he didn't give me no tip at all; he jist sont me a little ol' book wid his name writ in it."

* * * *

Teacher—Johny, if five sheep were in a field and one jumped out, how many would be left?

Johnny—There wouldn't be any left. You know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep.

* * * *

She was hauteur itself personified as she boarded the street car and handed the conductor a ten-dollar bill. "I'm sorry," she deigned to say, "but I have no dime for my fare." "Don't worry about that," replied the conductor, "you're going to have 99 dimes in about just one minute."

* * * *

The newly rich woman was trying to make an impression:

"I clean my diamonds with ammonia, my rubies with Bordeaux wine, my emeralds with Danzig brandy, and my saphires with fresh milk."

"I don't clean mine," said the woman sitting next to her. "When mine get dirty, I just throw them away."

* * * *

"The average man's idea of pleasure is to buy something that doesn't agree with him at a price which he cannot afford."

"What's the honeymoon, pa?"

"The honeymoon, my boy, is the only period in a man's life during which he considers it funny to come home and find that his dear little wife hasn't dinner ready on time."

* * * *

The new vicar, during a lengthy discourse on the minor prophets. "And now, my brethren we come to Malachi. Where shall we put Malachi?"

Farmer Giles (reaching for his hat): "Ye can put him in my pew. I'm going home."

* * *

On Sunday morning the sermon was even longer than usual. The congregation was getting more and more restless.

Suddenly the parson stopped.

"My friends," he said. "I don't mind your looking at your watches during my sermon to find out the time. But when you start holding them to your ear to make sure they are still going, I feel it is time I made a small protest."

* * * *

"Does your wife speak any foreign language?"

"You bet—just listen to her with the baby."

Doctor: "Are you ever troubled with acute thirst?"

McTavish: "No, I never let it go as far as that."

* * * *

"How did the Smith wedding go off?"

"Fine, until the parson asked the bride if she'd obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

"She replied, 'Do you think I'm crazy?" and the bridegroom who was in a sort of daze, replied, I do.' "

* * * *

The henpecked appearing gentleman was gazing rapturously at a huge painting of a shapely girl in only a few strategically-arranged leaves. The title of the picture was "Spring."

Suddenly the voice of his wife snapped: "Well, what are you waiting for? Autumn?"

* * * *

MacPherson and his neighbour were discussing economy.

"What price dae ye pay for coal?" asked Joe.

"Och, we dinna use coal. We have central heating!"

"But ye need coal for central heating!"

"Not us. We use peppermints."

"Well, doctor," said a friend of the late deceased. "Mr. Brown is dead notwithstanding you promised to cure him."

"Maybe you don't know it," replied the doctor, "but if you had followed the progress of the cure, you would have known that he died cured of the ailment for which I prescribed."

* * * *

"Isn't it monotonous at these summer hotels?"

"Not at all: You should see our exciting game of shuffleboard."

"Shuffleboard? Why, they play that on ships."

"I know, and they play it at our summer hotel. If you don't shuffle pretty lively you don't get any board at all."

* * * *

The master of the house rang for the maid. The girl was in the act of cleaning pots and pans, and before she could tidy herself her employer entered the kitchen to see what was delaying her.

He looked at her dirty hands and face. "My word, Marry," he said, "but you're pretty dirty, aren't you?"

Mary smiled coyly. "Yes, sir," she replied, "but I'm prettier clean."

Our Humorist At Large

"Every year it's the same old story—wait until the new model comes out!"

"I always 'ave enjoyed singin' in the bath."

"Yer might have been on the radio now if you'd 'ad more practice."

"Why don't cha ask for the job—it'll do till you get something better."

PERFECT GIRL IN COTTON FROCK

She wears the minimum of clothes, running about in sun, rain or snow clad only in cotton knickers and frock and sleeping under a single blanket even in bitter weather.

Her one coat is of thin woollen cloth, and she puts it on only when leaving an overheated room. She dislikes hot water or the heat of a fire. And she never feels cold.

Her food is chiefly fruit, vegetables, salads and dry crusts and she never touches bread and butter, sandwiches, cake or sugar.

"Diana has fully justified our faith that with a natural diet and way of life we could make her as healthy a human being as possible," her mother told a News Chronicle reporter yesterday.

"Her teeth have never decayed. Her skin is radiant, her hair thick and glossy, her body perfectly proportioned.

"Though she is average in height, her chest expansion is so deep that I buy "small women's' patterns for her. Her hips are narrow. This should be the normal for all ages.

"She is the prototype of what we believe all children would be if brought up according to the laws of nature—free from illness, beautiful happy, capable of getting every possible joy from life and giving joy to others."

200 RECIPES.

Mrs. Hughes-Hughes was shown the story of the boy in the current British Medical Journal and last Saturday's News Chronicle.

"It is extremely interesting to compare his education with Diana's and to find it appears to be fundamentally the same," she said.

Here is a specimen of Diana's daily diet:

Breakfast: Two or three apples, with skin, and plenty of "honey drink"—honey-sweetened water with a dash of top milk.

Dinner: 1. Steamed cabbage with grated cheese. 2. Dry potato.

Supper: 1. Salad and cream cheese.

2. Fruit meringue.

Between meals: All the fruit drinks she wishes.

There is no monotony about her food. Her mother has collected from cookery books and newspapers over 200 starchless recipes, including a Christmas pudding made with coconut meal instead of flour.

"FITS IN" AT SCHOOL.

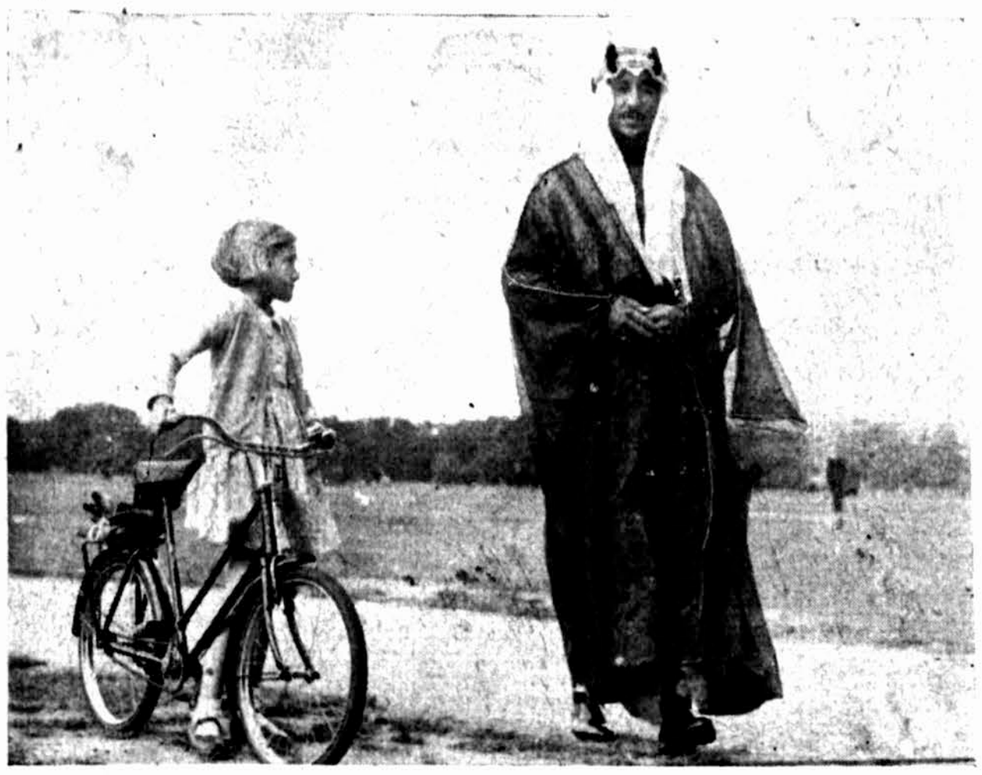
"Other mothers used to wonder whether Diana would fit into ordinary life," said Mrs. Hughes-Hughes.

"She has now been away at a co-educational boarding school for two years, and has never for a moment felt different' from her schoolmates.

"Her one and only illness occurred at school. She caught measles in a school epidemic.

"We were prepared to forfeit perfection when we sent her, but I am convinced that if she had been able to have had the usual home food and care she would not have caught it."

The school doctor's report said: "Diana, of course, was free sooner than the rest."



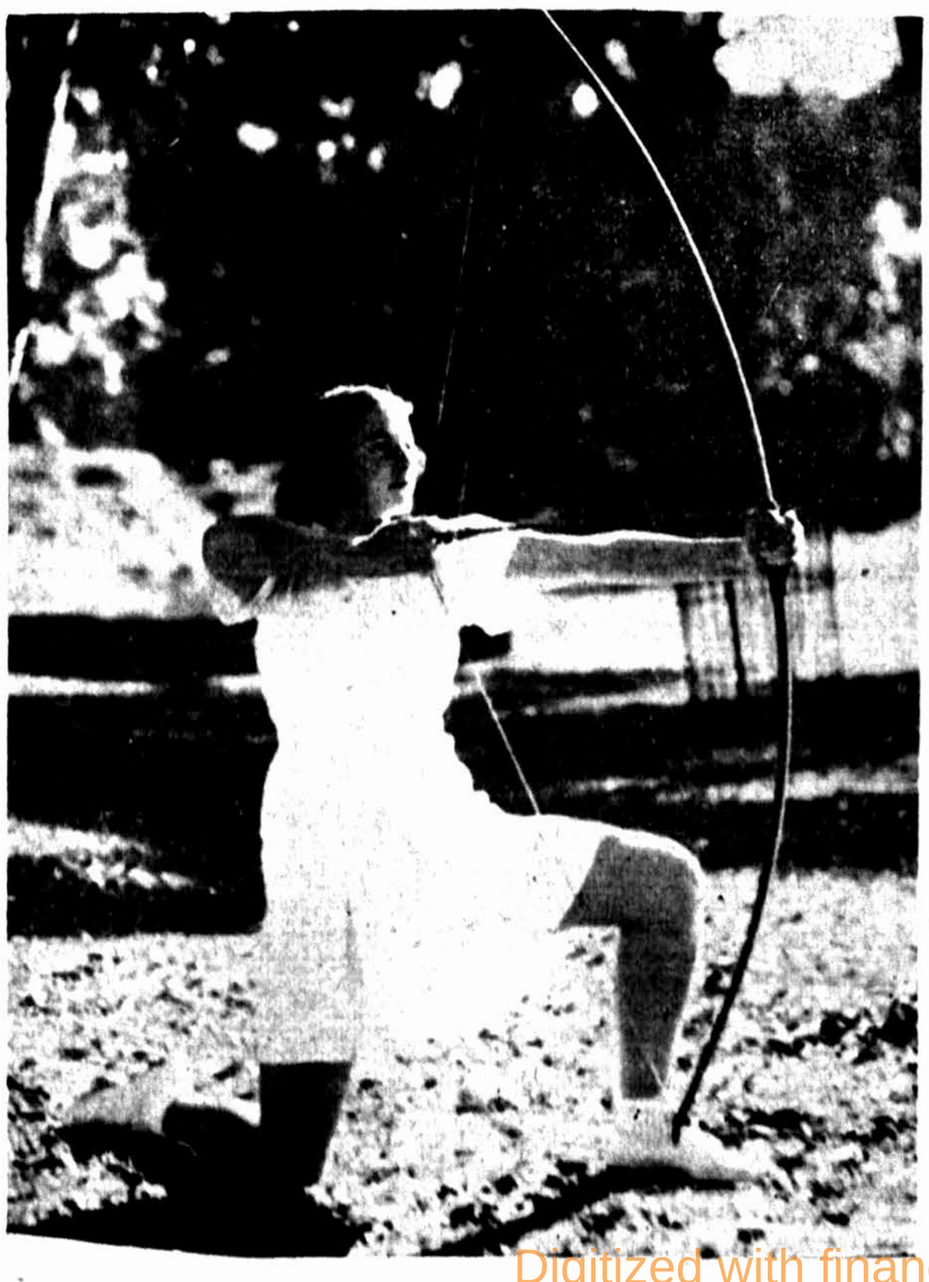
An Admirer of Emir Saud, Crown Prince of Arabia during one of his walks in Hyde Park, London, last month.

A Street in Matheran

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

CHILDREN'S DAY IN BULGARIA:

The children in their national costume during a folk dance, watched by Queen Joanna and little Princess Marie Louise and the Bulgarian Prime Minister and others.



"Who Killed Cock Robin?"

Marjorie Gestring, Olympic springboard diving champion, performing her novelty balloon dive.

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